□□□□ (NMR) □□□ □□□□□□

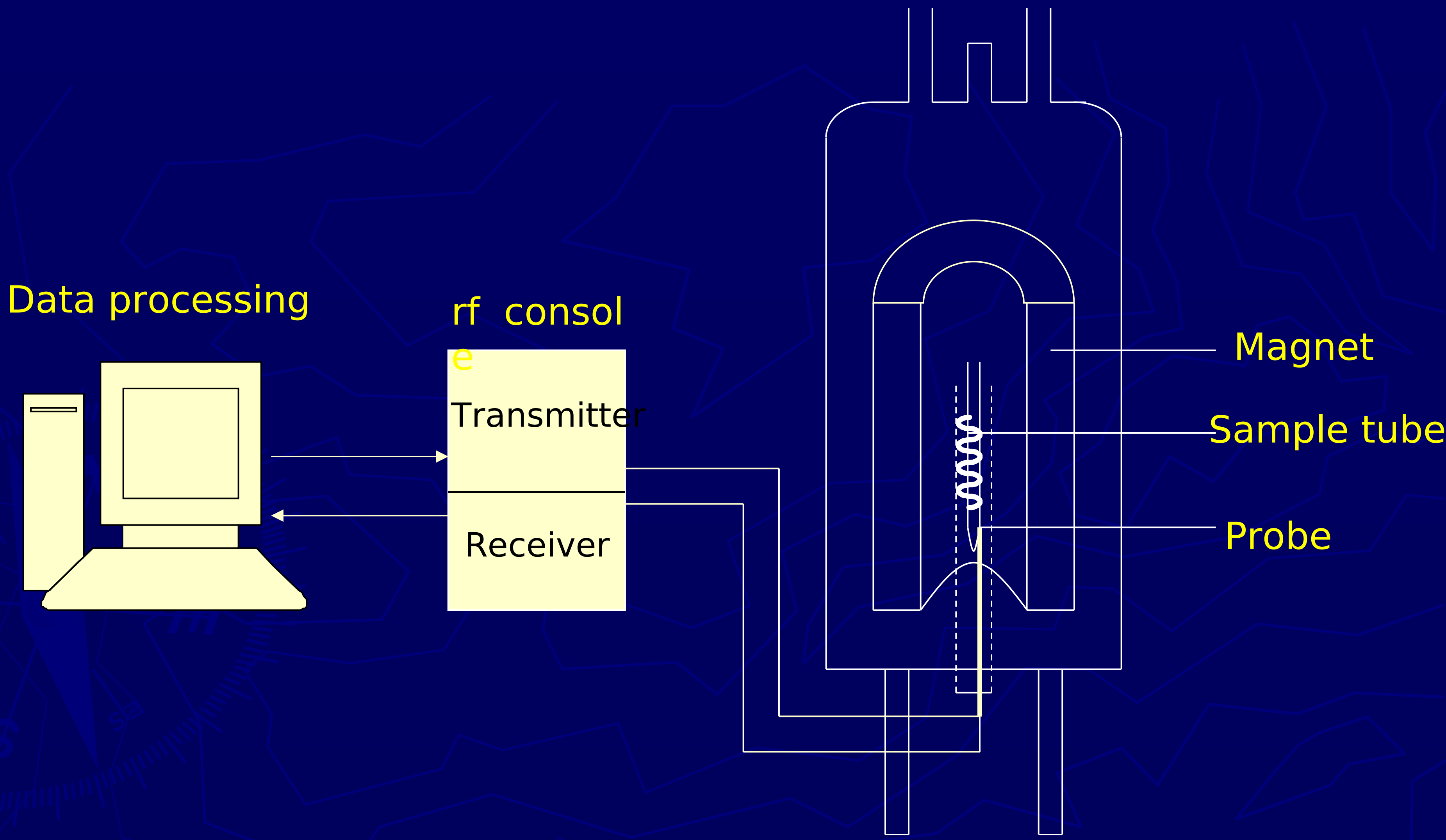
第一章绪言

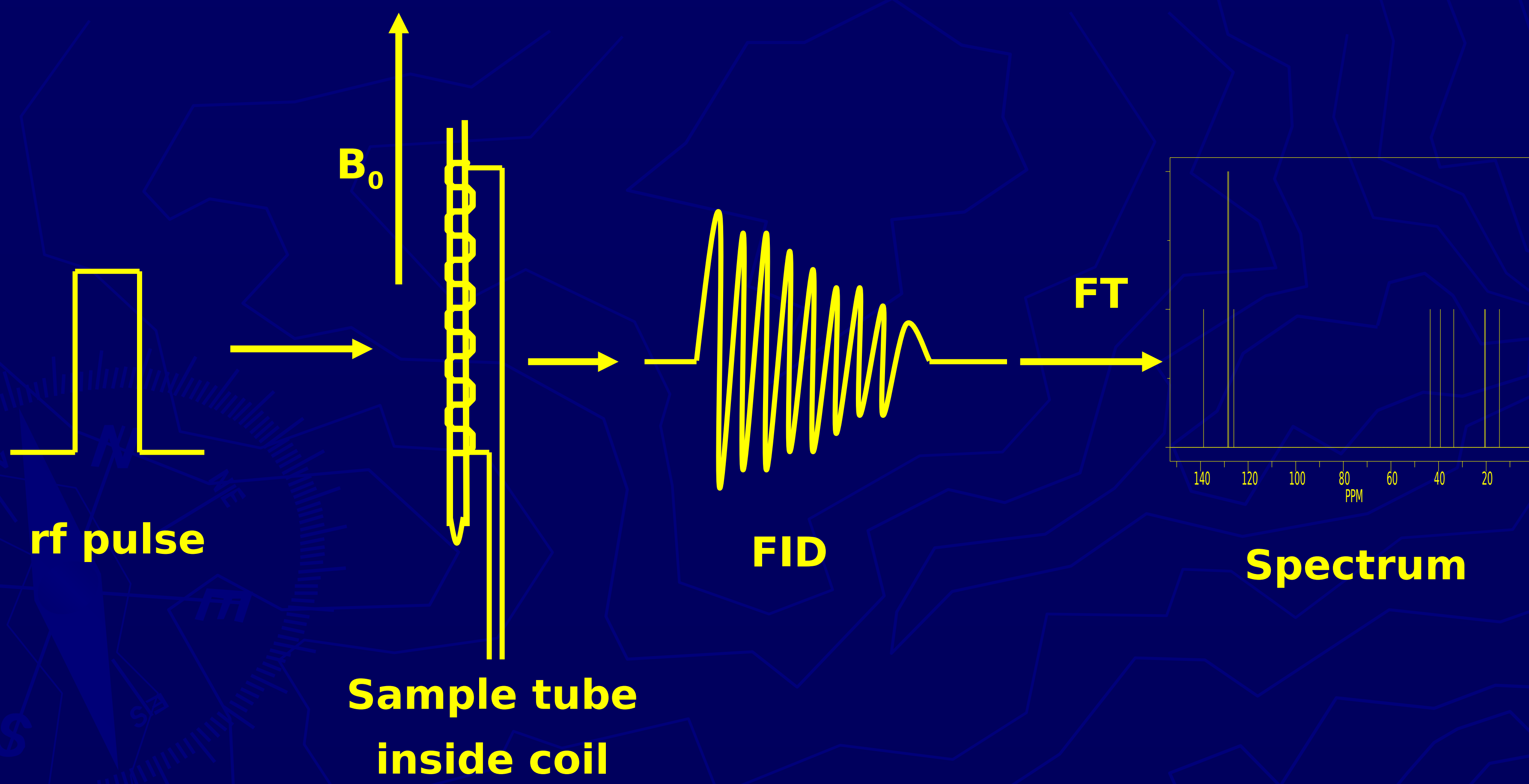
1.1 回顾: NMR现象发现于 1945年，发展迅速，已成为当代研究物质结构最有力的工具。
► 1946年哈佛大学 Purcell 小组和斯福大学 Block小组几乎同时观测了石蜡中质子的信号， 1952 年获诺贝尔物理奖。
► 1951 年发现化学位移现象。
► 1952 年 Hahn等发现自旋偶合现象，显示 NMR技术可用来研究分子结构。
► 1958年第一台30MHz(CW-30MHz)。

- 1965 [illegible] FT [illegible]
- 1966 [illegible] R.R.Ernst [illegible] FT-NMR [illegible]
  [illegible]→[illegible] NMR [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]
  [illegible]
- [illegible]
  [illegible] DEPT [illegible] 1NEPT [illegible]
- 1971 [illegible] J.J.Jeener [illegible]
- 1974 [illegible] R.R.Ernst [illegible] NMR [illegible]
  [illegible]

- 二十世纪80年代，NMR技术和理论的革新
- 1991年R.R.Ernst获诺贝尔化学奖（二维）

1.2


Data processing
rf console
Transmitter
Receiver
Magnet
Sample tube
Probe

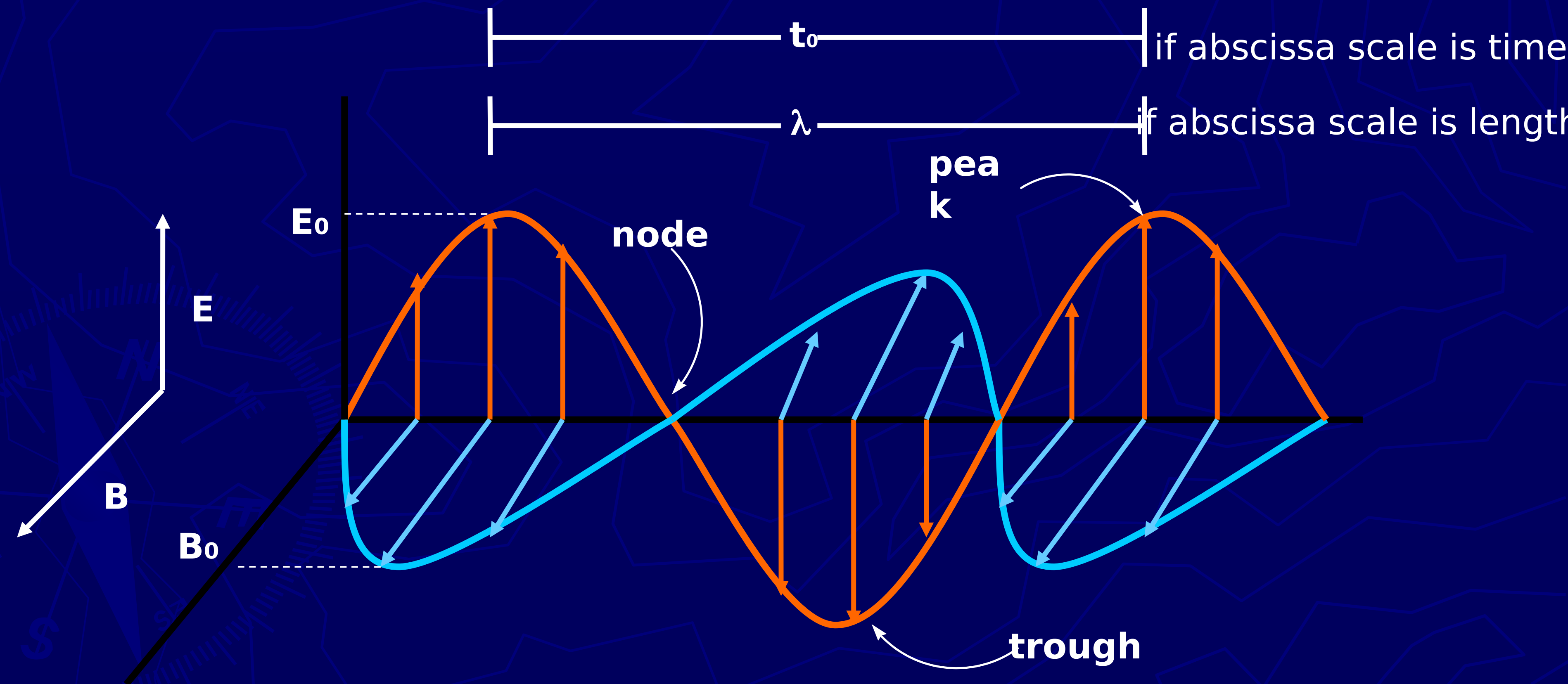


B_0
FT
rf pulse
FID
Spectrum
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
PPM
Sample tube
inside coil

NMR [illegible]

Year	Development	Nature
1970	FT NMR	Instrumental
1975	Superconducting magnets	Instrumental
1980	2D NMR	Methodological
1985	Protein structure determination	Methodological
1990	Isotope labeling/multidimensional NMR	Methodological
1990	Pulsed field gradients	Instrumental/ Methodological
199	NMR screening	Methodological

1.3



Electromagnetic wave with electric vector E and magnetic vector B

Electromagnetic spectrum

Radiation	Wavelength, λ(nm)	Frequency, ν(Hz)	Energy (kJ/mol)
Cosmic rays	$<10^{-3}$	$>3x10^{20}$	$>1.2x10^{8}$
Gamma rays	10^{-1}-10^{-3}	$3x10^{18}$-$3X10^{20}$	$1.2x10^{6}$-$1.2x10^{8}$
X-rays	10-10^{-1}	$3x10^{16}$-$3x10^{18}$	$1.2x10^{4}$-$1.2x10^{6}$
Far ultraviolet	200-10	$1.5x10^{15}$-$3x10^{16}$	$6x10^{2}$-$1.2x10^{4}$
ultraviolet	380-200	$8x10^{14}$-$1.5x10^{15}$	$3.2x10^{2}$-$6x10^{2}$
visible	780-380	$4x10^{14}$-$8x10^{14}$	$1.6x10^{2}$-$3.2x10^{2}$
Infrared	$3x10^{4}$-780	10^{13}-$4x10^{14}$	4-$1.6x10^{2}$
Far infrared	$3x10^{5}$-$3x10^{4}$	10^{12}-10^{13}	0.4-4
Microwaves	$3x10^{7}$-$3x10^{5}$	10^{10}-10^{12}	$4x10^{-3}$-0.4
Radio frequency	10^{11}-$3x10^{7}$	10^{6}-10^{10}	$4x10^{-7}$-$4x10^{-3}$

- □□□□□□□□□□(□□□□)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(E)□□□
  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(B)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□(λ)□□□□□(□□□E_0□B_0)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  □□□ν□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□t_0 □□□□

t_0□□□□□□ ν□□□□□(Hz)

$$\upsilon \text{ £½ } \frac{1}{t_o}$$

- [illegible] t_0 [illegible] λ [illegible]

$$C=\lambda / t_0$$

[illegible]

- [illegible] (E) [illegible]

$$E=h\nu$$

[illegible] h [illegible] $6.63x10^{-27}$ [illegible]

- [illegible] NMR [illegible] (rf) [illegible] 200-750MHz [illegible] NMR [illegible]

2.1

99.9%

$1/10^{12}$

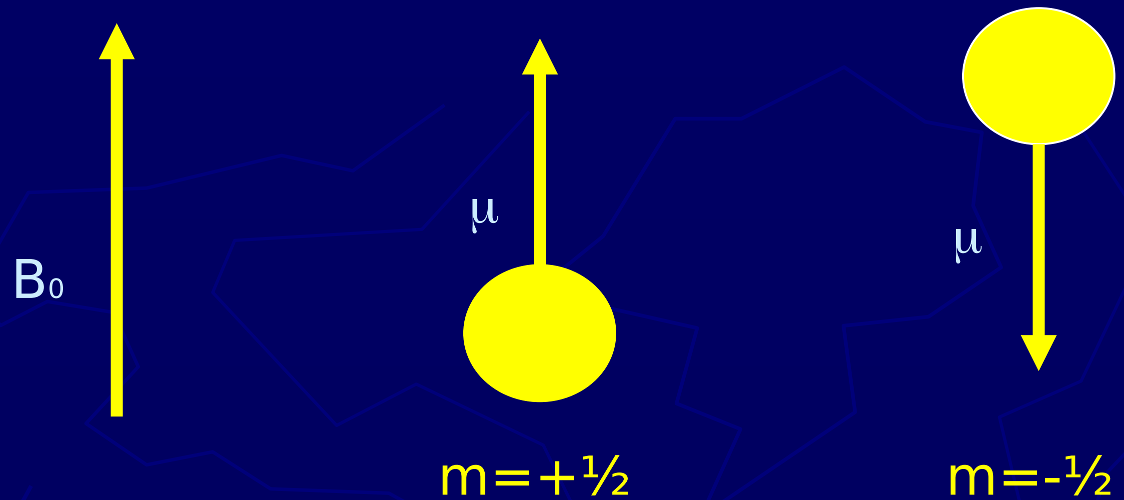
2.1.1 [illegible]

- [illegible]
- [illegible] (Z [illegible]) [illegible]
- [illegible] (A) [illegible] Z [illegible] N [illegible]

$$A=Z+N$$

2.1.2 [illegible]

- [illegible] (Z=1) [illegible]
- [illegible] m [illegible] $m=+\frac{1}{2}$ [illegible] $-\frac{1}{2}$ [illegible] 1/2 [illegible] (I) [illegible]
- [illegible] ($m=+\frac{1}{2}$) [illegible]



- [illegible] I=½ [illegible] μ [illegible] m=-½ [illegible]

□□ $^{m}_{Z}X$ □ I □ Z □ m □□□

□□□□Z	□□□	I	□□
□	□	0	$^{12}_{6}C$ $^{16}_{8}O$ $^{32}_{16}S$
□	□	°ëÕûÊý	$^{1}_{1}H$ $^{19}_{9}F$ $^{31}_{15}P$ $^{15}_{7}N$ I=½
□	□		$^{13}_{6}C$ I=½ $^{11}_{5}B$ I=³/²
□	□	□□	$^{2}_{1}H$ $^{14}_{7}N$ I=1

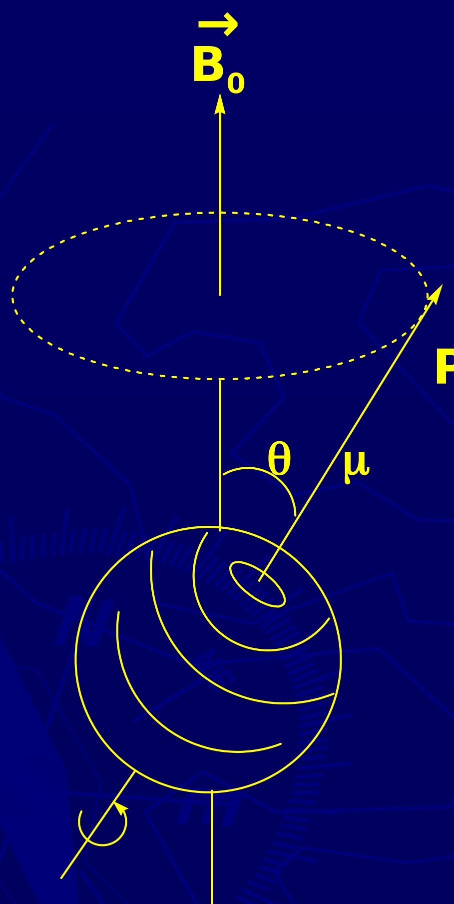
- [illegible] I=0 [illegible] NMR [illegible]

2.1.3 □□□□□□□

- l=1/2 □□□□□□□□□□□□□
- l>1/2 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(□□□m□)□□□(□□□)□□□l□□
- □□□=2l+1(□□□□□)
- □□□2l+1□□(□□)□□□□□□□□□□□□m□ m=-1□-1+1□… l-1□l□□□□□l=½□□□□2□□m=½□m=-½□□□l=1□□□□3□□ m= -1□0□+1□

[illegible]	I	[illegible]	m [illegible]
^{11}B	3/2	4	-3/2,-½,½,3/2
^{12}C	0	1	0
^{14}N	1	3	-1,0,1
^{17}O	5/2	6	**-5/2,-3/2,-½,½,+3/2,+5/2**
^{31}P	1/2	2	-½,½

2.1.4



P

$$P = \sqrt{I(I+1)}\,\hbar$$

$\hbar = h/2\pi$ h planck

I

$I = 0$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ 2…

□	^{1}H	^{2}H	^{10}B	^{11}B	^{12}C	^{13}C	^{14}N	^{15}N	^{16}O	^{17}O
spin	1/2	1	3	3/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	5/2

P□□□□□□□□μ□□□□□□□□

$$\vec{\mu}=\gamma\vec{P}$$

γ□□□□□□□□□□

$$\vec{\mu}=\gamma\sqrt{I(I+1)}\,\hbar$$

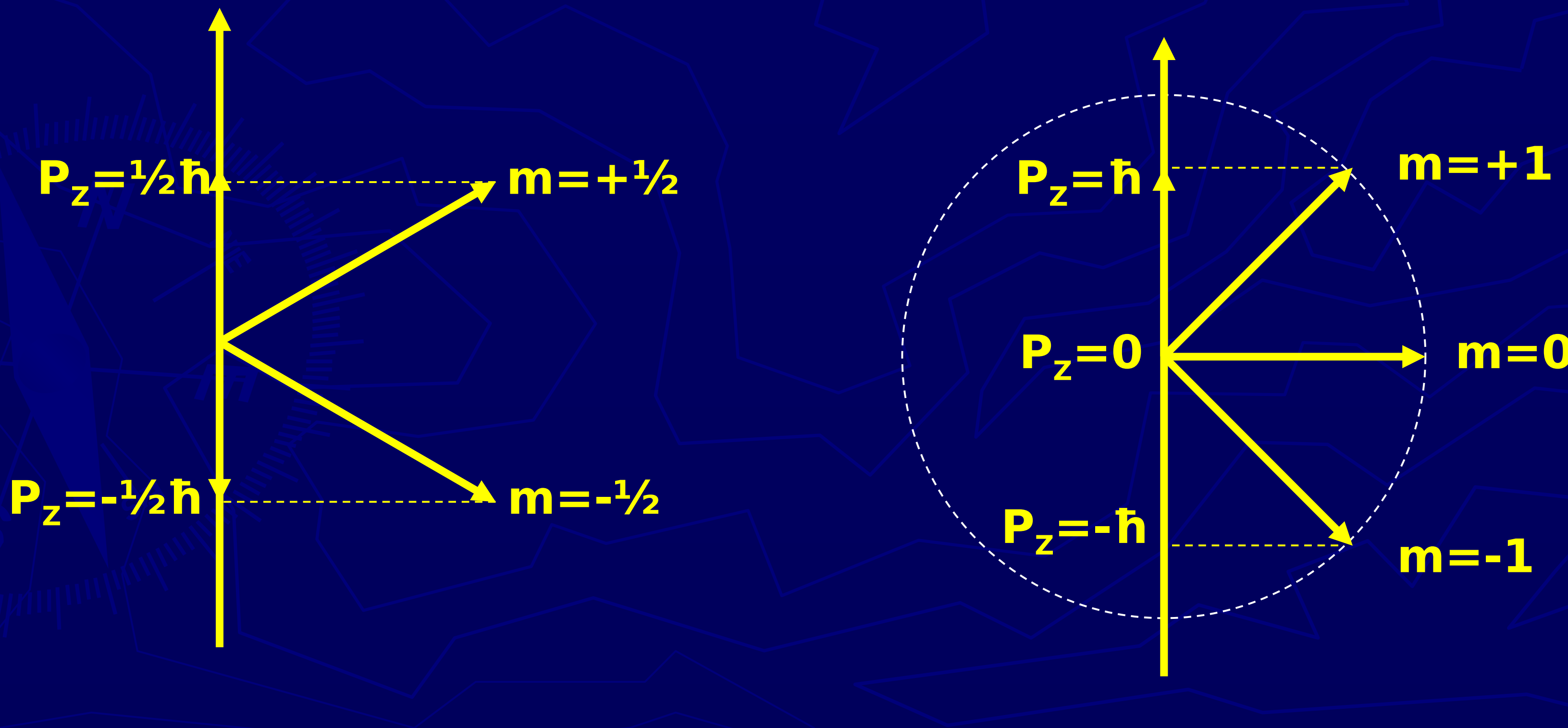
I=0, μ=0 □□□□NMR□□

□□□□□□□□μ□P□□

□□□□□□^{15}N□^{29}Si□ μ□P□□

2.1.5

I≠0 B_0 $\vec{P}$



$$P_Z = m\,\hbar$$

m– □□□□□□□□□□□□

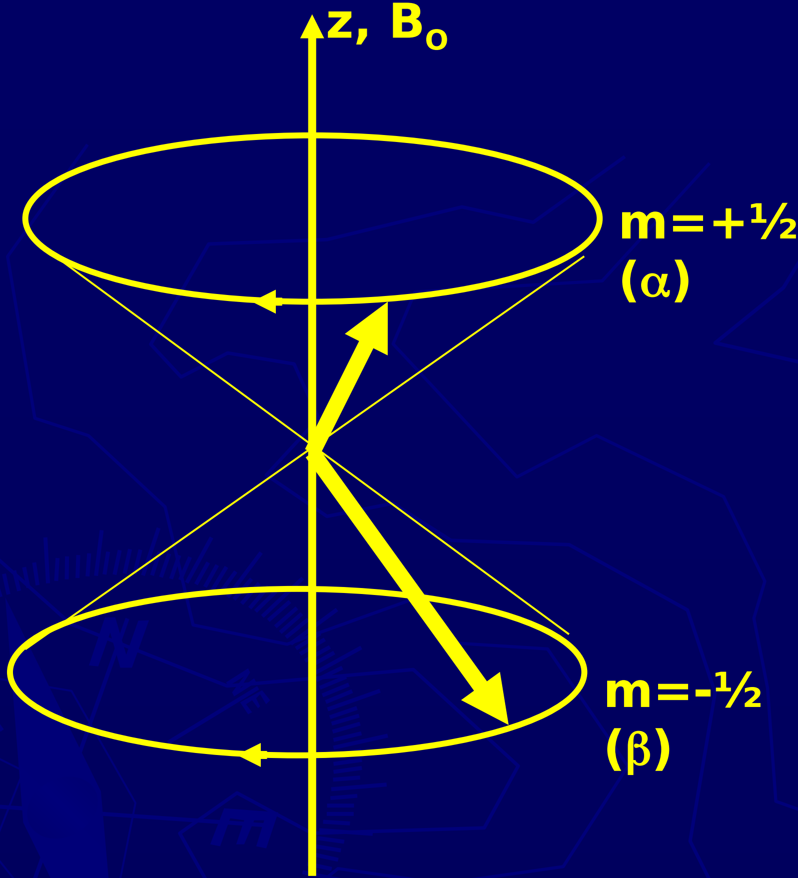
□m□I□ I□□□□□□ I□□□□□□□□□□(2I+1)□□□□m□□

□^{13}C□^{1}H□ $I=½$□$m_Z=+½$□ $m_Z=-½$□

□^{2}H□^{14}N□ $I=1$□ $m_Z=+1$□-1□

μ□□□□□

$$\mu_Z = m\,\gamma\hbar$$



[illegible] Larmor [illegible] ν_L [illegible] B_0 [illegible]

$$\nu_L = \left|\frac{\gamma}{2\pi}\right| B_0$$

[illegible] I=½ [illegible] 54 [illegible] 44’ [illegible]

[illegible] ½ [illegible]

2.1.6 [illegible]

[illegible] B_0 [illegible] μ [illegible] B_0 [illegible] E [illegible]

$$E = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_0$$

$$= -\mu_Z B_0$$

[illegible] (2I+1) [illegible] (2I+1) [illegible] (Zeeman) [illegible]

$$E = -m\gamma\hbar B_0$$

I=½ ^1H, ^{13}C

I=1 ^2H, ^{14}N

E

m=-½ (β) ——— $E_\beta = +\frac{1}{2}\gamma\hbar B_0$

0

m=+½ (α) ——— $E_\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}\gamma\hbar B_0$

m=-1 ——— $E_{-1} = \gamma\hbar B_0$

m=0 ——— $E_0 = 0$

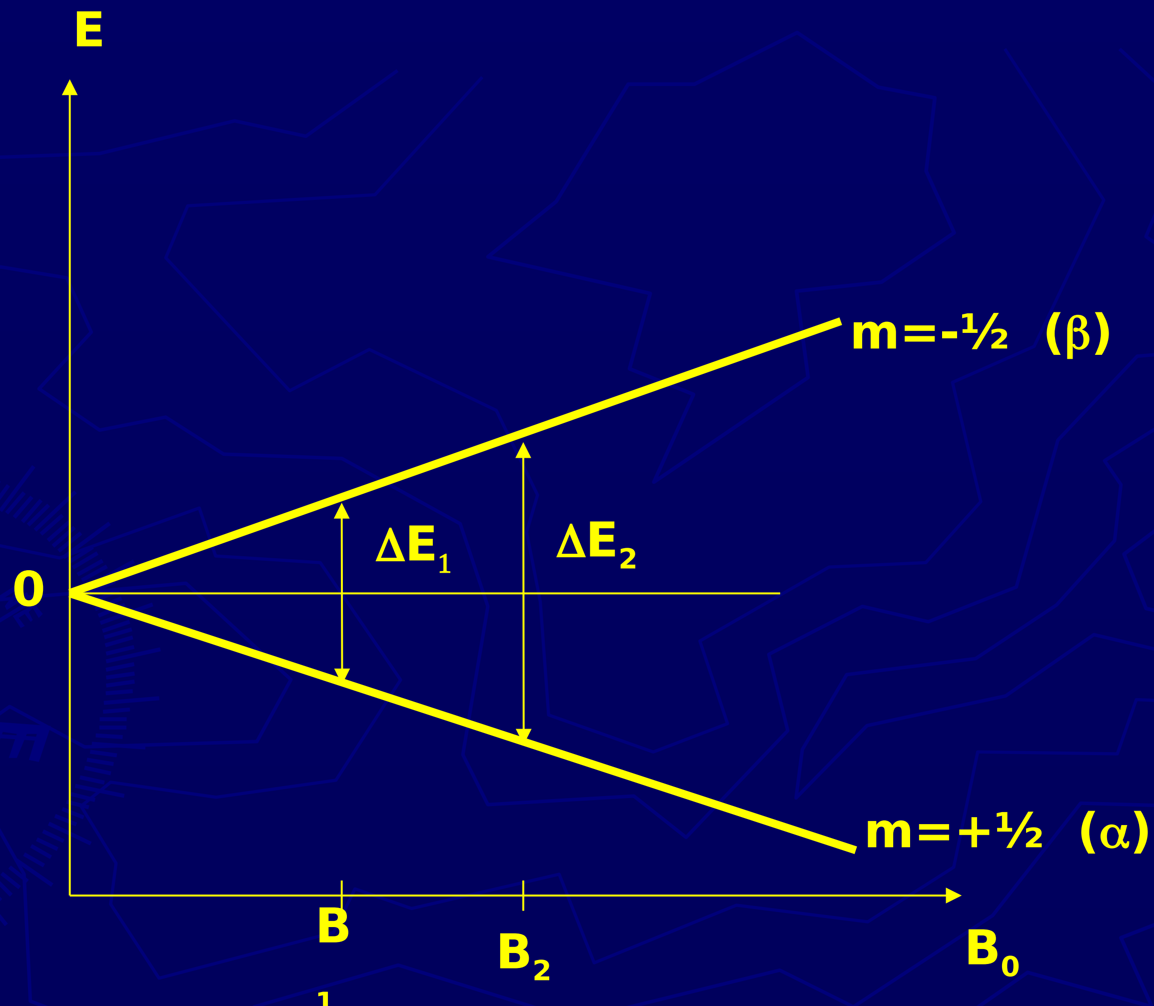
m=+1 ——— $E_{+1} = -\gamma\hbar B_0$

对于 ^1H 和 ^{13}C 核 I=½ 有两个能级状态。

对于 ^2H 和 ^{14}N 核 I=1 有三个能级状态。

□□□□□□□□□□□□□$\Delta E = \gamma\hbar B_0$

□□ΔE □□□ B_0



2.17 [illegible](population)

[illegible]Boltzmann [illegible]

$$\frac{N_{\beta}}{N_{\alpha}} = e^{-\Delta E/K_{\beta}T} \approx 1 - \frac{\Delta E}{K_{\beta}T} = 1 - \frac{\gamma \hbar B_0}{K_{\beta}T}$$

[illegible] N_{β} [illegible] N_{α} [illegible] K_{β} – [illegible] T – [illegible]

例：在室温25℃（298K）时，磁场强度为5.87T时，计算¹H的高低能级核数的比例。

解：根据玻尔兹曼

$$\frac{N_{(m=-½)}}{N_{(m=+½)}} = \exp\left[\frac{\Delta E}{KT}\right]$$

$$= \exp\left[\frac{1.66\times10^{-25}\,J}{1.38\times10^{-23}\,JK^{-1}\cdot 298\,K}\right]$$

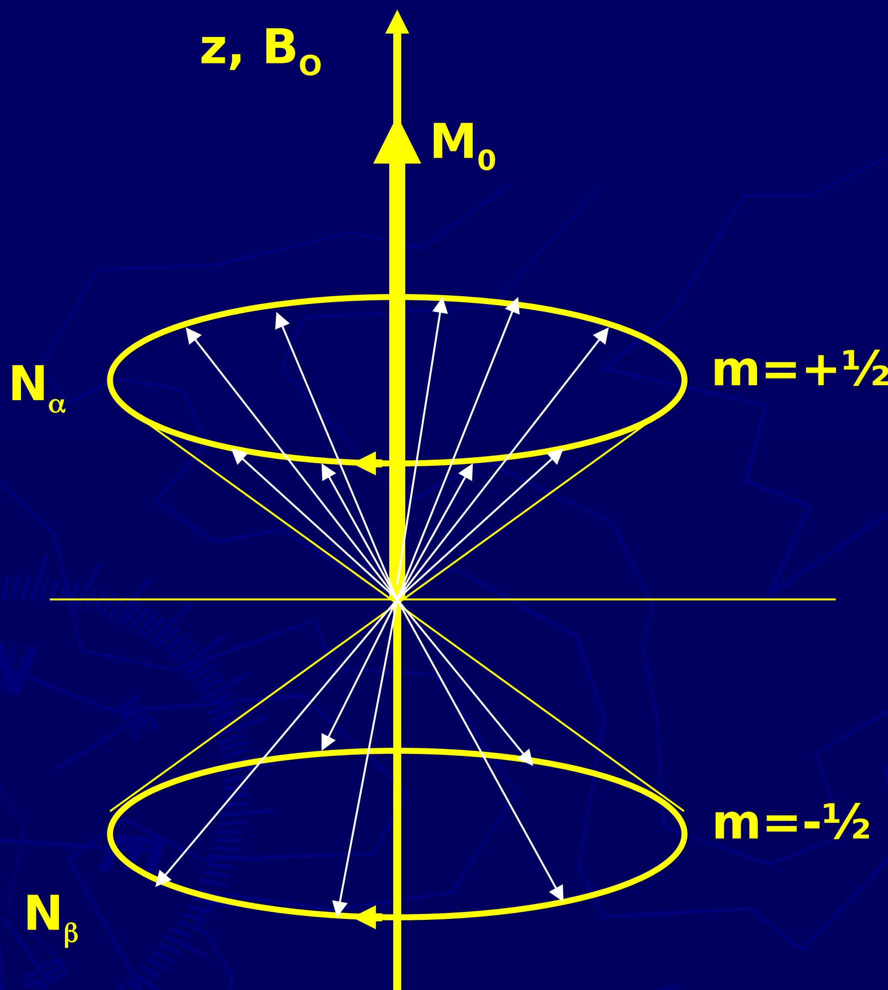
$$= 0.99996$$

由于两能级上核数N $_{(m=-½)}$ 和 1-N $_{(m=+½)}$

故N $_{(m=-½)}$=0.49999，N $_{(m=+½)}$=0.50001

^{1}H [illegible] 20ppm [illegible] IR [illegible] UV [illegible] NMR [illegible]

2.18 [illegible]



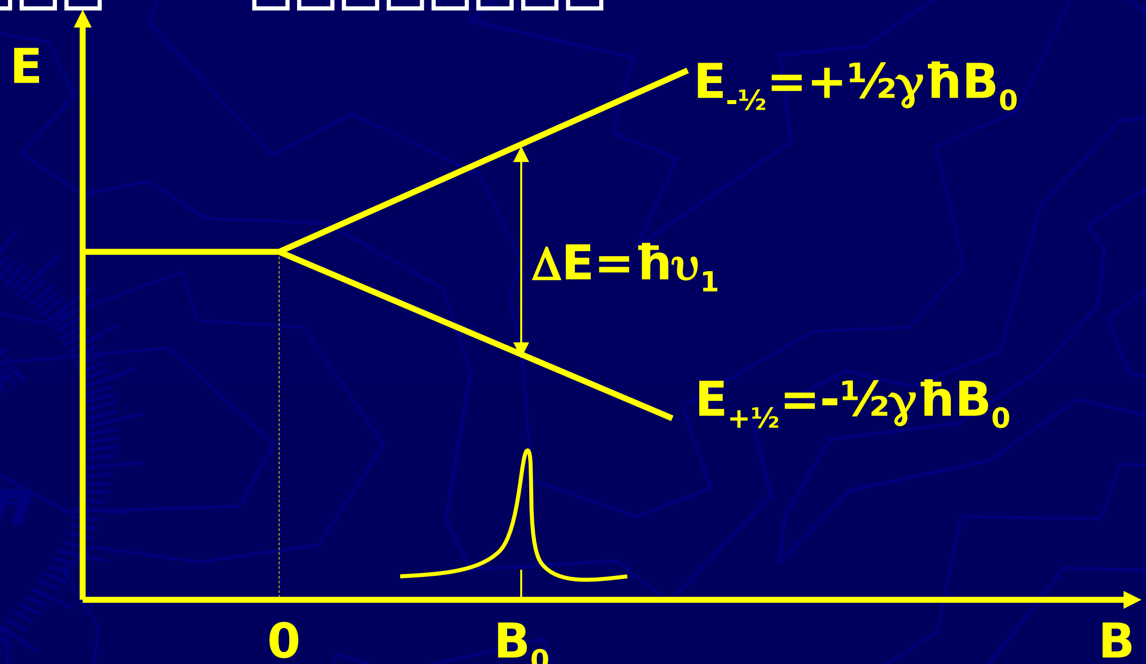
- [illegible] I=½ [illegible] ^1H [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] Z [illegible]
- [illegible] Z [illegible] M_0 [illegible]
- [illegible] NMR [illegible] M_0 [illegible]

[illegible] NMR [illegible]

3.1 [illegible]

[illegible] ($CHCl_3$) [illegible] (^1H) [illegible]

[illegible] ^1H [illegible]



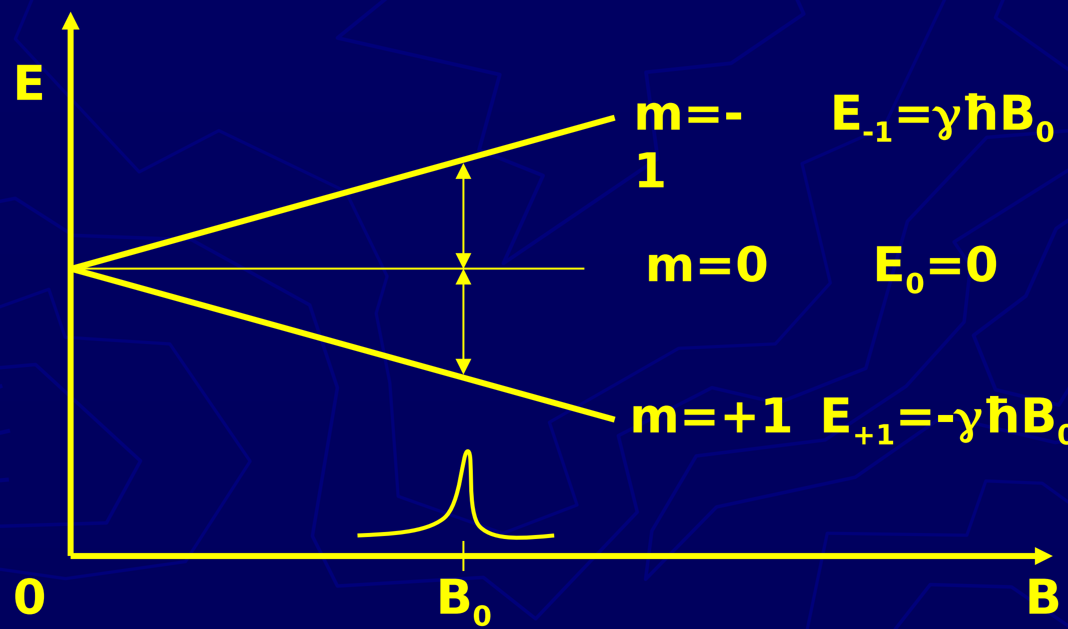
[illegible]

υ_1 $\hbar\upsilon_1=\Delta E$

$$\Delta E = E_{-1/2} - E_{+1/2} = \tfrac{1}{2}\gamma\hbar B_0 + \tfrac{1}{2}\gamma\hbar B_0 = \gamma\hbar B_0$$

$$\hbar\upsilon_1 = \gamma\hbar B_0 \qquad \upsilon_L = \upsilon_1 = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} B_0$$

Δ m=±1



^{14}N(I=1)

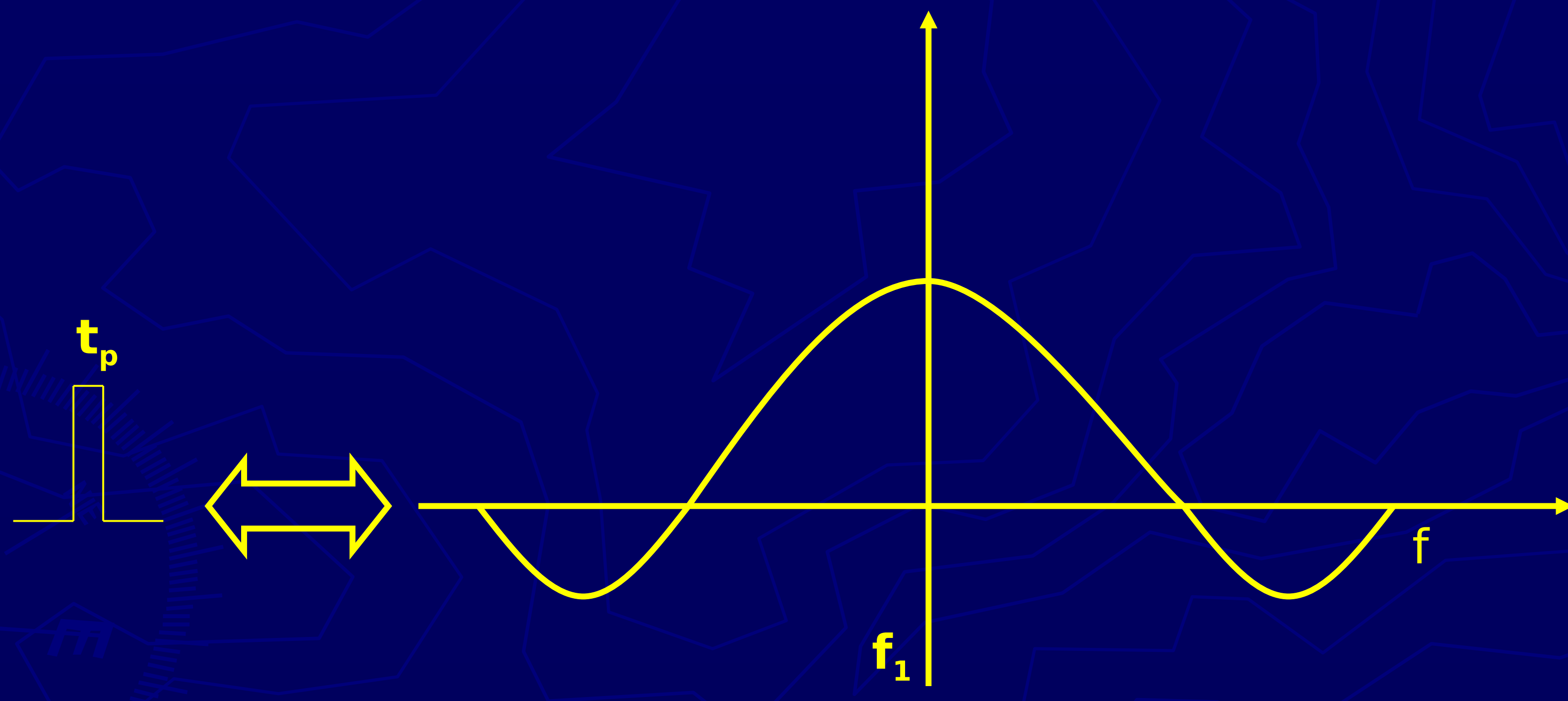
^{1}H [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

B_0[T]	[illegible] [MHz]	
	^{1}H	^{13}C
1.41	60	15.1
1.88	80	20.1
2.11	90	22.63
2.35	100	25.15
4.70	200	50.3
5.67	250	62.9
7.05	300	76.4
9.40	400	100.6
11.74	500	125.7
14.09	600	150.9

3.2 [illegible] NMR [illegible]

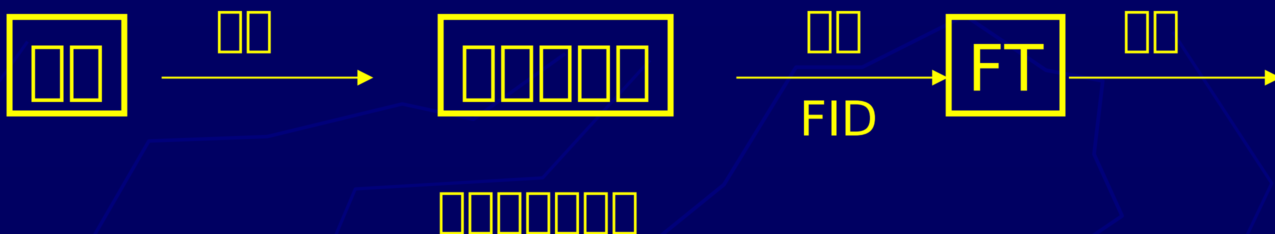
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible] ([illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]) [illegible]

- [illegible] (t_p) [illegible] f_1 [illegible] f_1 [illegible]



[illegible]

- t_p □□□□□□□ f_1 □□□□□□□□□□
- t_p~10μs □□□□□□ FID □□□



3.3 □□

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  □□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□ T_1 □ T_2 □ T_1 □□□□□□□ (□□□□) □□□□□□
  □□□□□ - □□□□□□□ T_2 □□□□ - □□□□□□□□□□□□ -
  □□□□ (□□□□□) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

► [illegible] NMR [illegible]

3.4 [illegible]

3.4.1 [illegible]

[illegible] NMR [illegible] $\upsilon_L = \left|\frac{\gamma B_0}{2\pi}\right|$

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] B [illegible] B [illegible] B'

[illegible] B' [illegible] B' [illegible] B [illegible]

[illegible]: $B_{eff}=(1-\sigma)H$

σ [illegible]

[illegible]

$$\upsilon = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi}(1-\sigma)B_0$$

- [illegible] $\sigma > 0$ [illegible] $|\sigma| \ll 1$ [illegible] γ [illegible] σ [illegible]
  [illegible]
  [illegible] NMR [illegible] NMR [illegible]
  [illegible]

3.4.2

$$\sigma = \frac{B - B}{B} \times 10^6$$

ppm σ ^{13}C TMS( )

3.4.3 样品处理

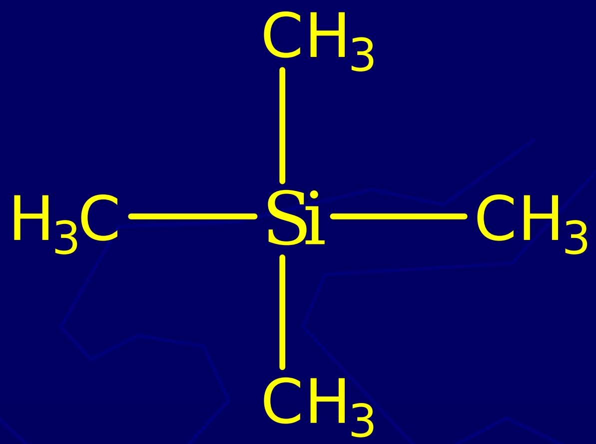
► 样品分析前，必须精制充分，不应含有铁和其它杂质。
► 黏度不要过高（影响驰豫时间），黏度越大，分辨率越差，样品可适度稀释来提高分辨率。

3.4.4 [illegible]

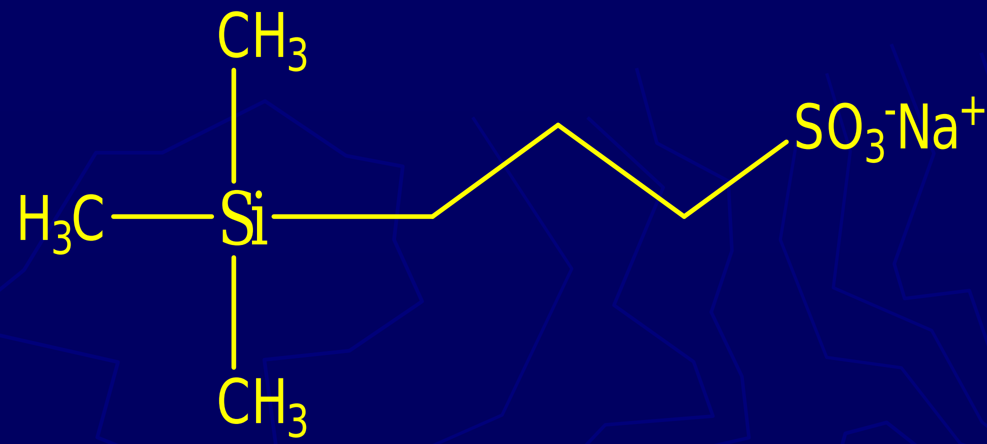
1. [illegible] [illegible]^{1}H [illegible] 5mg[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] 10~15 mg[illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

3.4.5 [illegible]

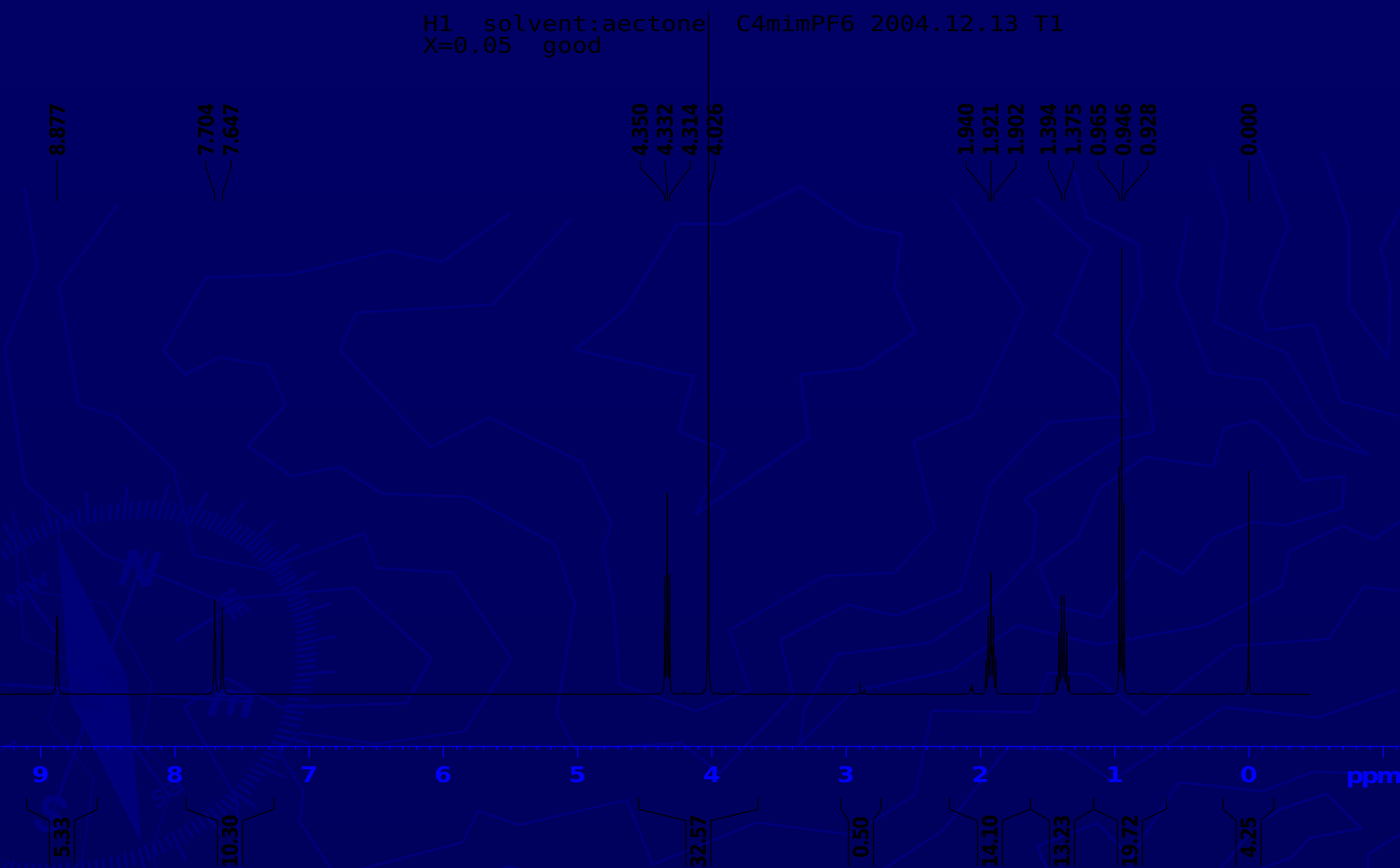
[illegible] TMS[$(CH_3)_4Si$] [illegible] TMS [illegible] TMS [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] TMS [illegible] σ 0.00 [illegible] ([illegible] σ [illegible]) [illegible] TMS [illegible] 27℃ [illegible]

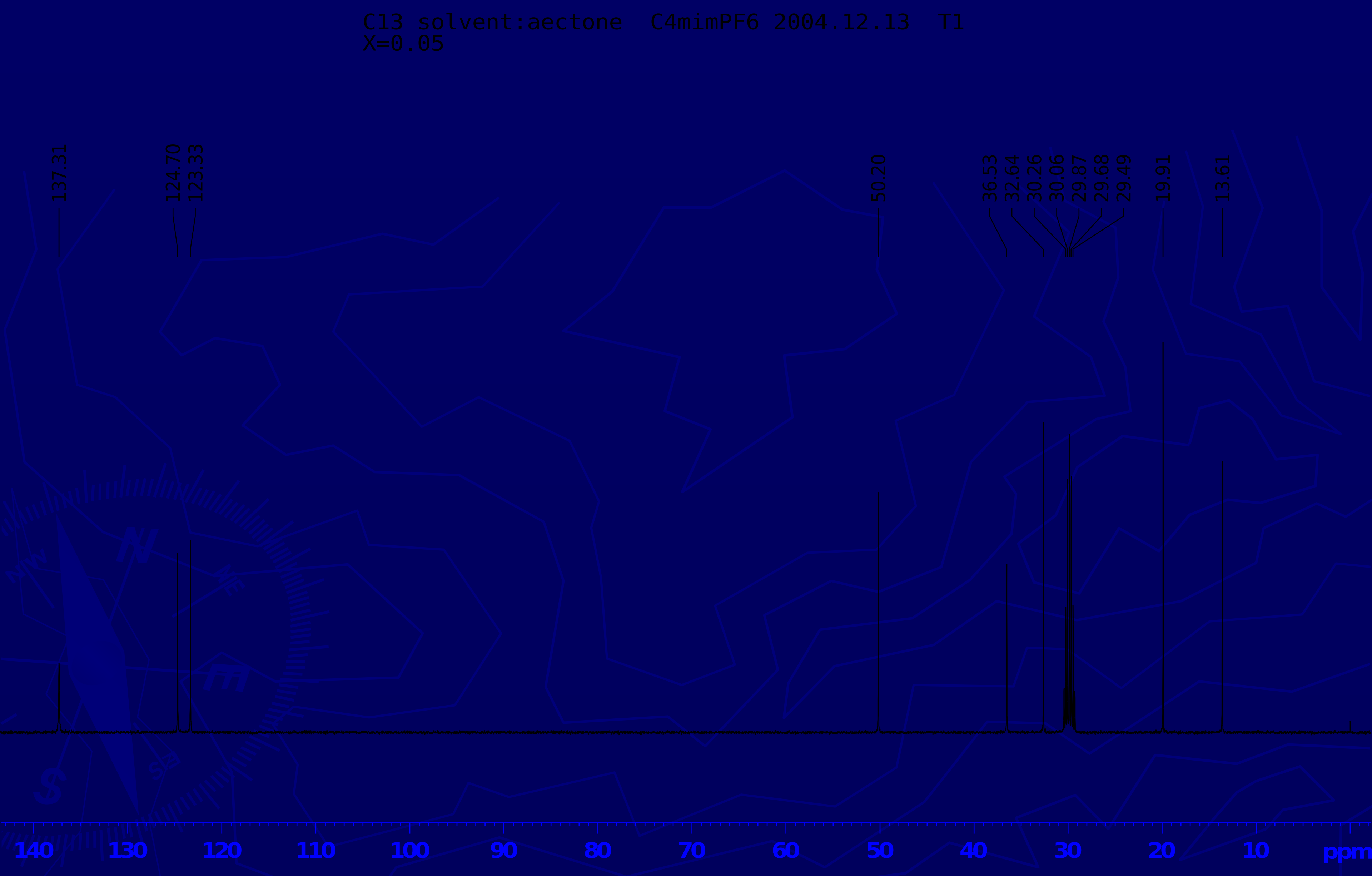


TMS



DDS


H1 solvent:aectone C4mimPF6 2004.12.13 T1
X=0.05 good
8.877
7.704
7.647
4.350
4.332
4.314
4.026
1.940
1.921
1.902
1.394
1.375
0.965
0.946
0.928
0.000
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
ppm
5.33
10.30
32.57
0.50
14.10
13.23
19.72
4.25



C13 solvent:aectone C4mimPF6 2004.12.13 T1
X=0.05
137.31
124.70
123.33
50.20
36.53
32.64
30.26
30.06
29.87
29.68
29.49
19.91
13.61
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
ppm

第四章 影响化学位移的因素与各类氢核的化学位移

4.1 化学位移与结构的关系
4.1.1 电子效应
a. 诱导效应
分子中某一氢核的化学位移与该核外层的电子云密度有很大的关系，电子云密度越
大，所产生的感应磁场越大，核的实受磁场越弱，即受到的屏蔽作用越大。通常把
电负性引起的去屏蔽作用叫做诱导效应。

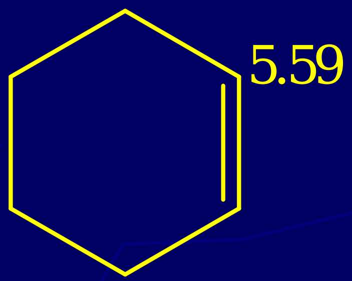
[illegible]	δ
CH_3I	2.16
CH_3Br	2.68
CH_3Cl	3.05
CH_3F	4.26

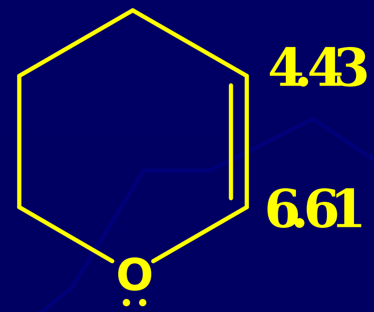
↓ [illegible] (5 characters, beside the formula column)

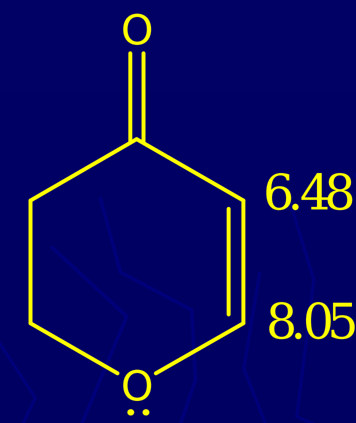
↓ [illegible] (5 characters, beside the δ column)

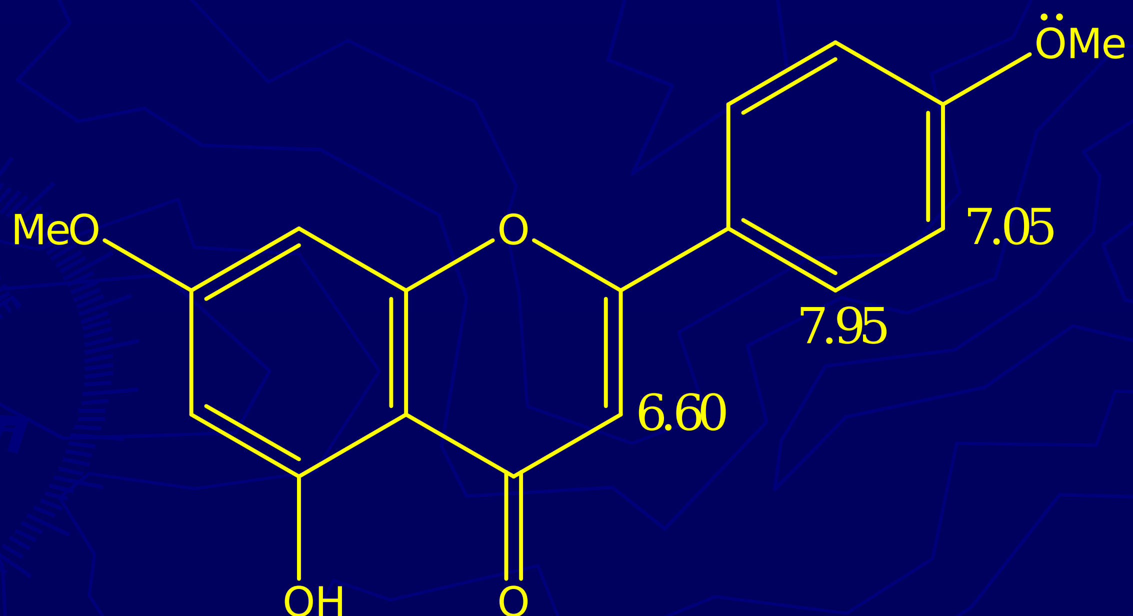
b. [illegible]

[illegible] p-π [illegible]


5.59


4.43
6.61
O


O
6.48
8.05
O

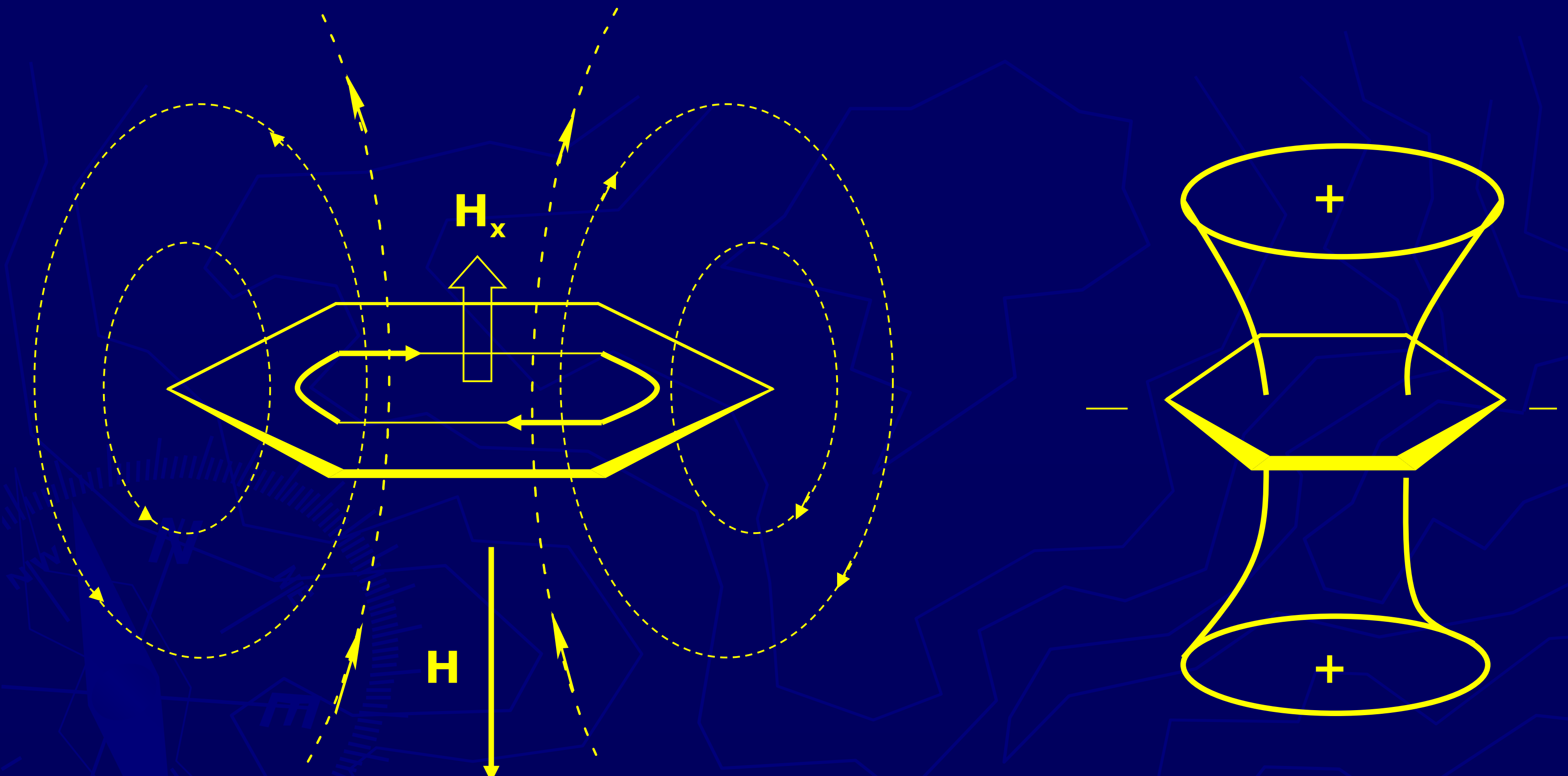

OMe
MeO
O
7.05
7.95
6.60
OH
O

4.1.2

a.

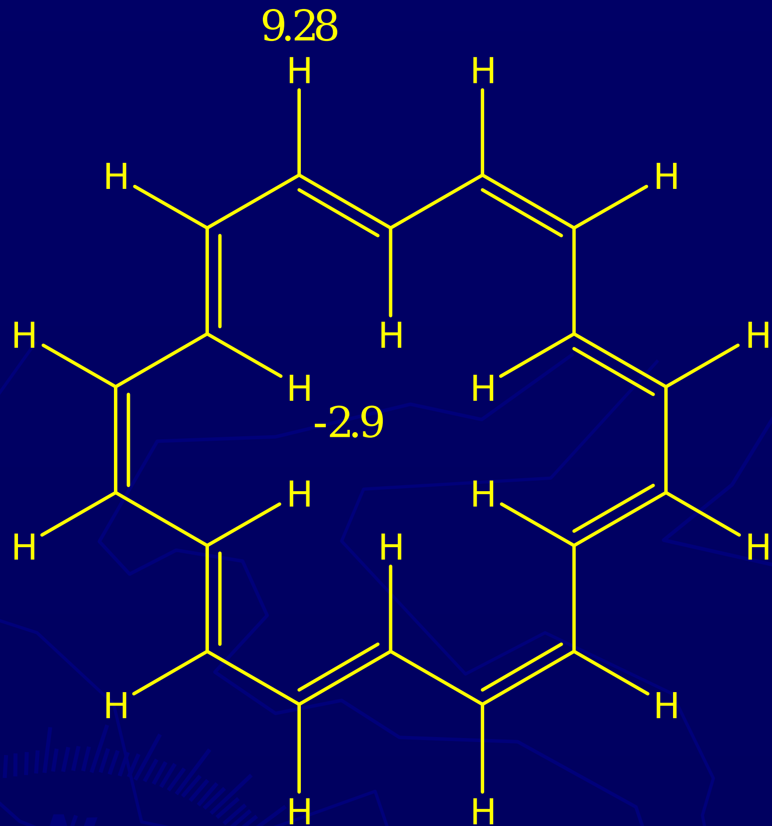
sp^2 π π

π

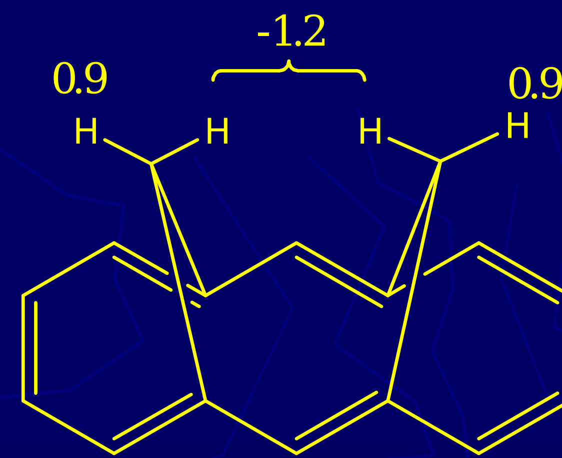


H
x
H
+
+
—
—

- “ -” δ
- “ +” δ



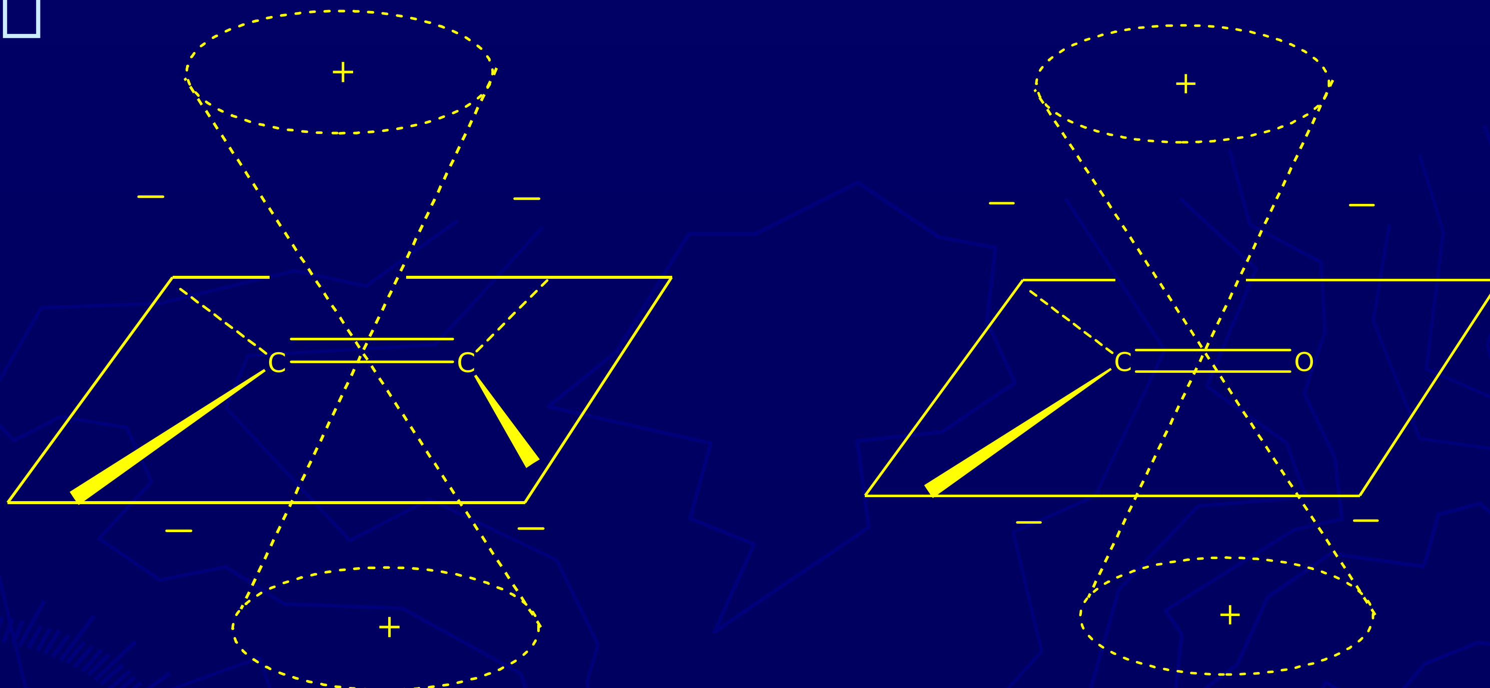
[illegible]



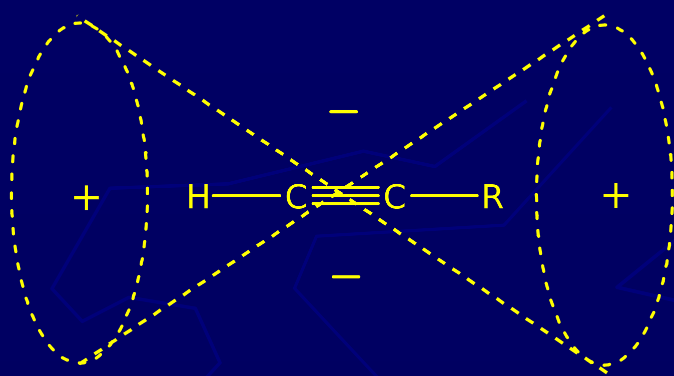
[illegible]:δ7.9~7.0

- [illegible]π[illegible]δ 9.28 [illegible]δ-2.9[illegible]

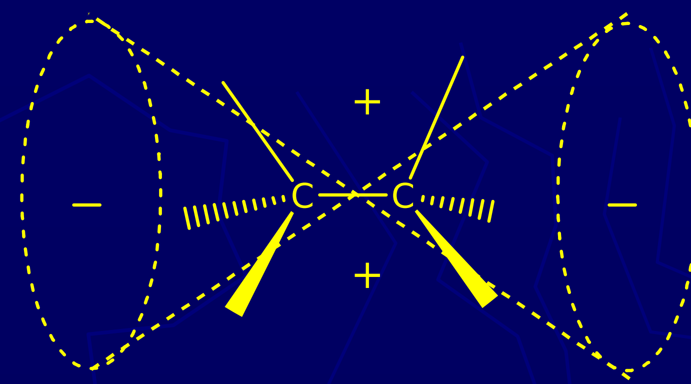
b.



c. [illegible]



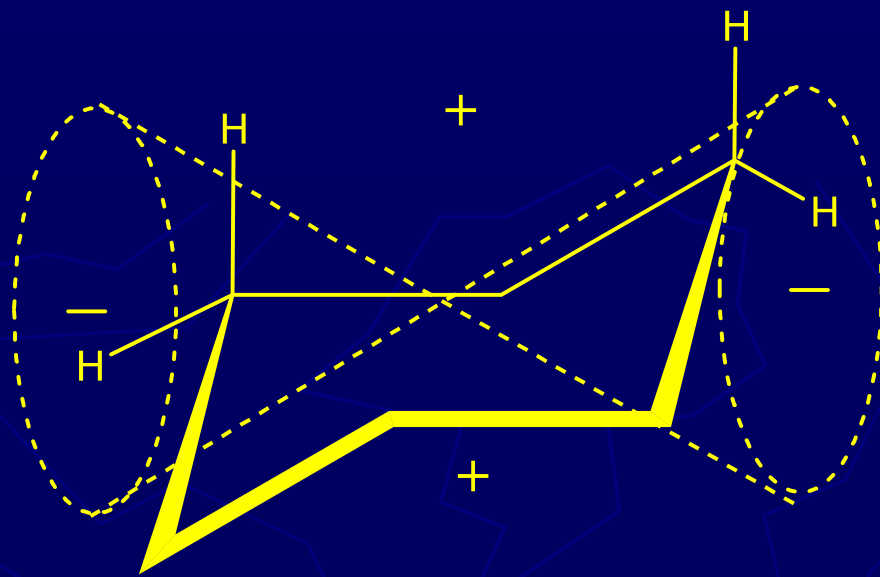
a



b

[illegible] a [illegible] b [illegible]

- [illegible] π [illegible] σ [illegible]



- 0.05~0.8

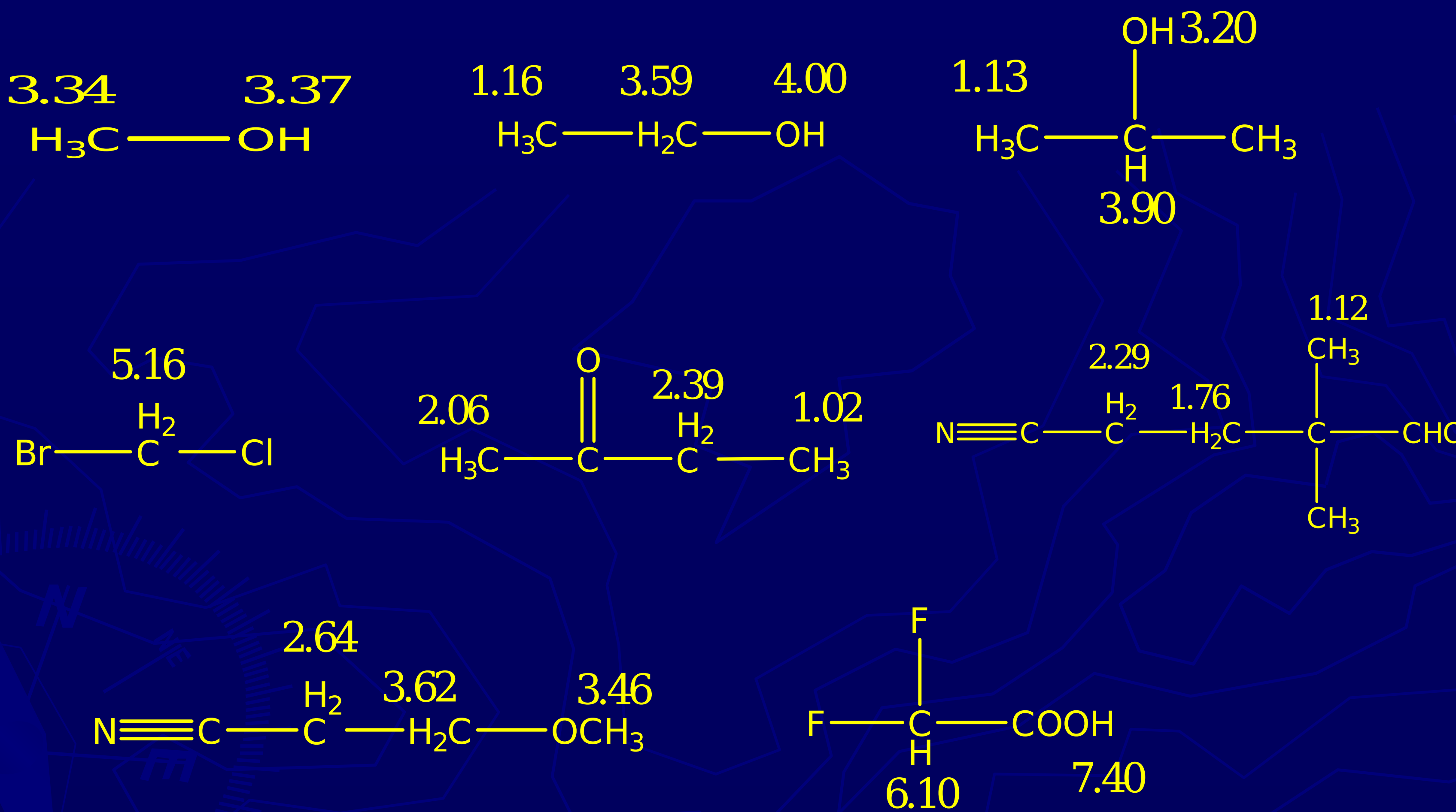
d. 氢键

► 氢键的形成往往使该质子信号向低场移动，这是因为氢键的缔合作用减少了质子周围的电子云密度。缔合又可分为分子内缔合和分子间缔合。前一种缔合与浓度几乎无关；后者取决与浓度的高低，浓度愈高，缔合愈甚。故在实验操作上可采用稀释法区分分子内和分子间缔合。
e. 溶剂效应
► 实验证明，同一个样品在不同溶剂中测定的核磁共振谱图会有所差异，这是因为有些溶剂如苯、吡啶等本身存在亲核或亲电子中心，可与样品形成“瞬间复合物”，改变了有关质子的实际存在状态，从而使其化学位移有所漂移。

4.2 [illegible]

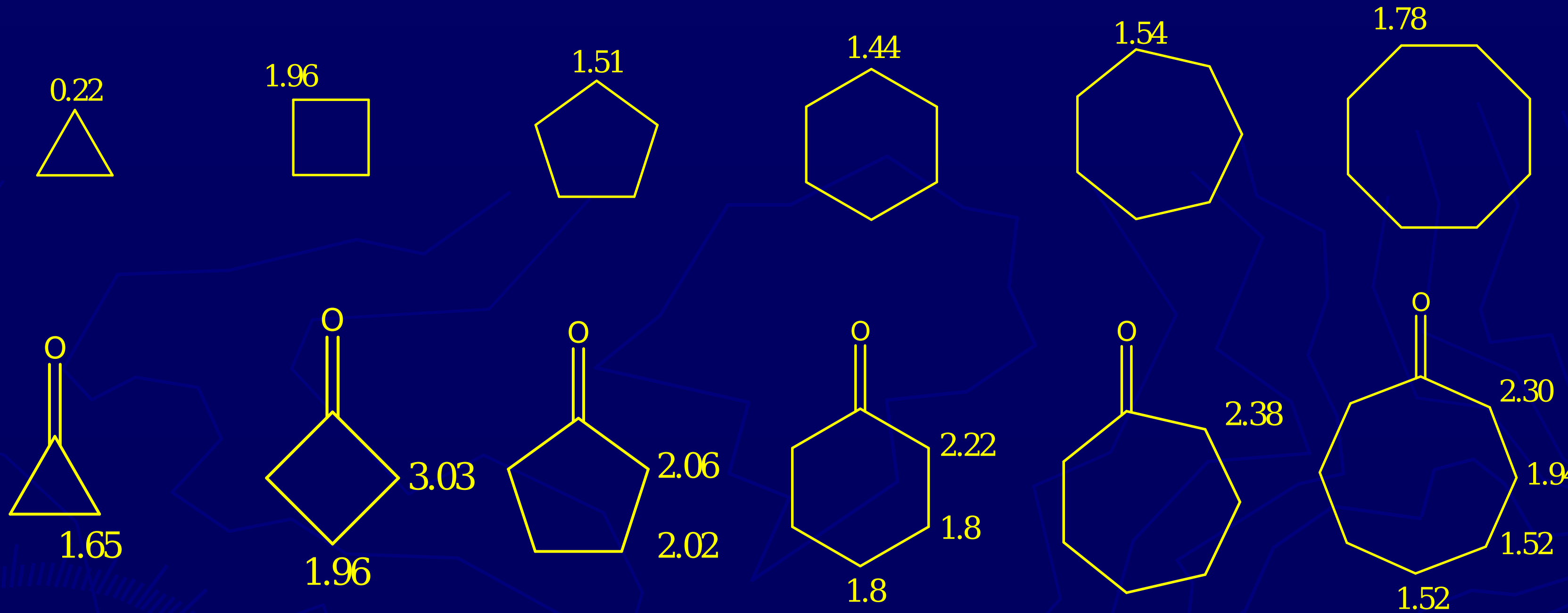
4.2.1 sp^3 [illegible]

- sp^3 [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] δ0~2 [illegible] $<CH_3<CH_2<CH$ [illegible]



3.34 3.37
H3C—OH
1.16 3.59 4.00
H3C—H2C—OH
OH 3.20
1.13
H3C—C—CH3
H
3.90
5.16
Br—CH2—Cl
O
2.06 2.39 1.02
H3C—C—CH2—CH3
1.12
CH3
2.29 1.76
N≡C—CH2—H2C—C—CHO
CH3
2.64 3.62 3.46
N≡C—CH2—H2C—OCH3
F
F—C—COOH
H
6.10 7.40

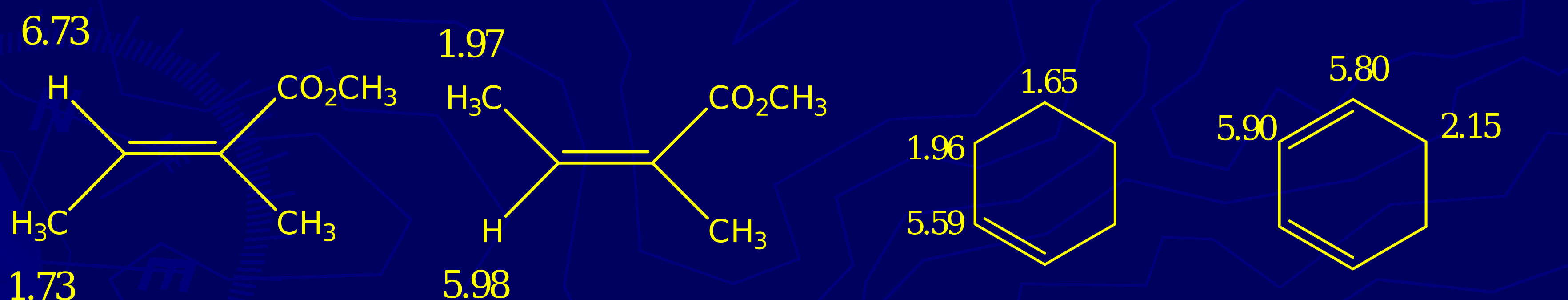
sp^3


0.22
1.96
1.51
1.44
1.54
1.78
O
1.65
O
3.03
1.96
O
2.06
2.02
O
2.22
1.8
1.8
O
2.38
O
2.30
1.94
1.52
1.52

sp3

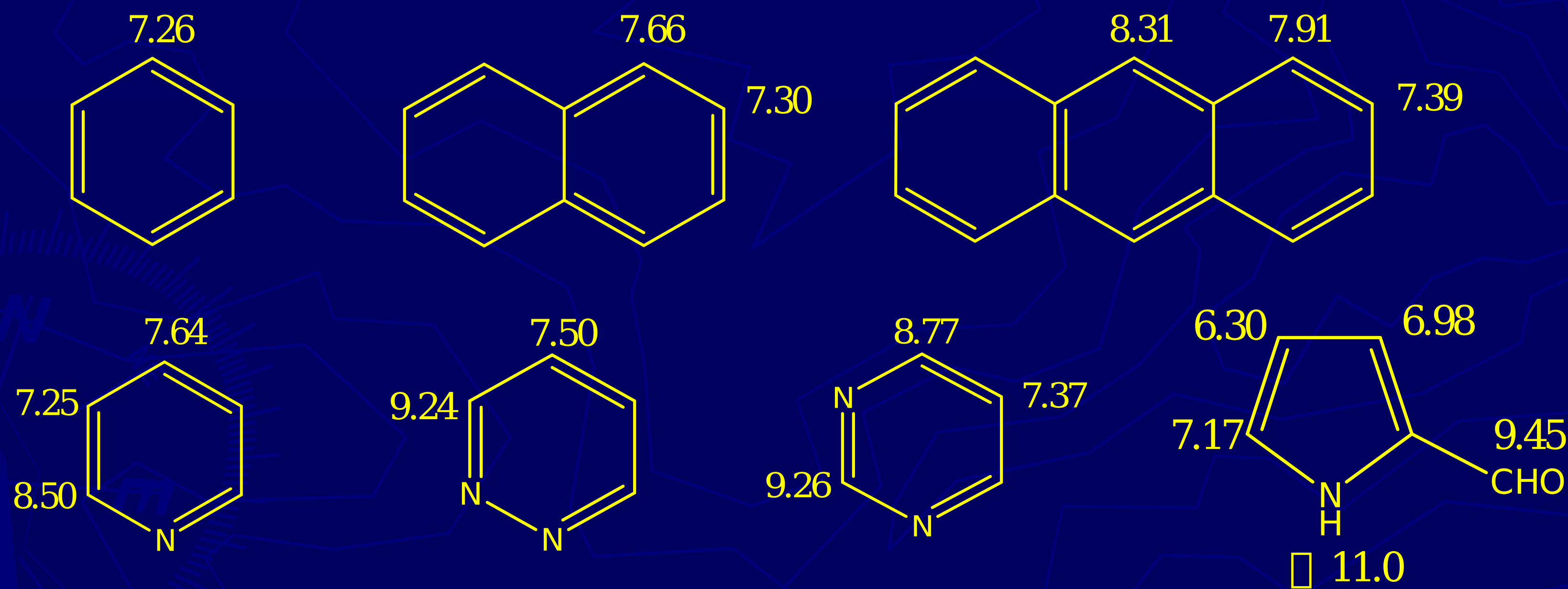
4.2.2 sp [illegible]

- sp^2 [illegible] δ4.5~7.0 [illegible] α [illegible] β - [illegible] β [illegible] δ6.0~8.0 [illegible] δ9.0~10.0 [illegible]



[illegible]

- [illegible] sp^2 [illegible]

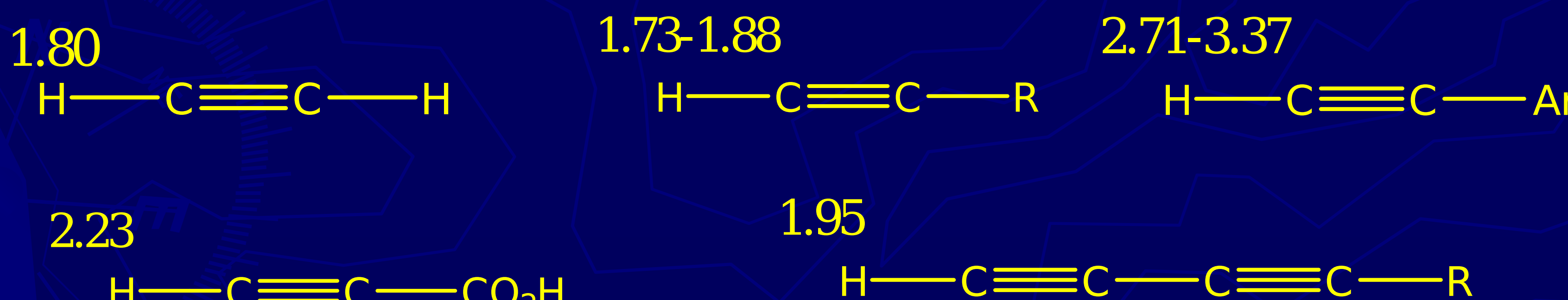


7.26
7.66
7.30
8.31
7.91
7.39
7.64
7.25
8.50
N
7.50
9.24
N
N
8.77
N
7.37
9.26
N
6.30
6.98
7.17
9.45
CHO
N
H
11.0

[illegible]

4.2.3 sp [illegible]

- sp [illegible] δ1.7~2.3 [illegible]



[illegible]

4.2.4 [illegible]

- [illegible]

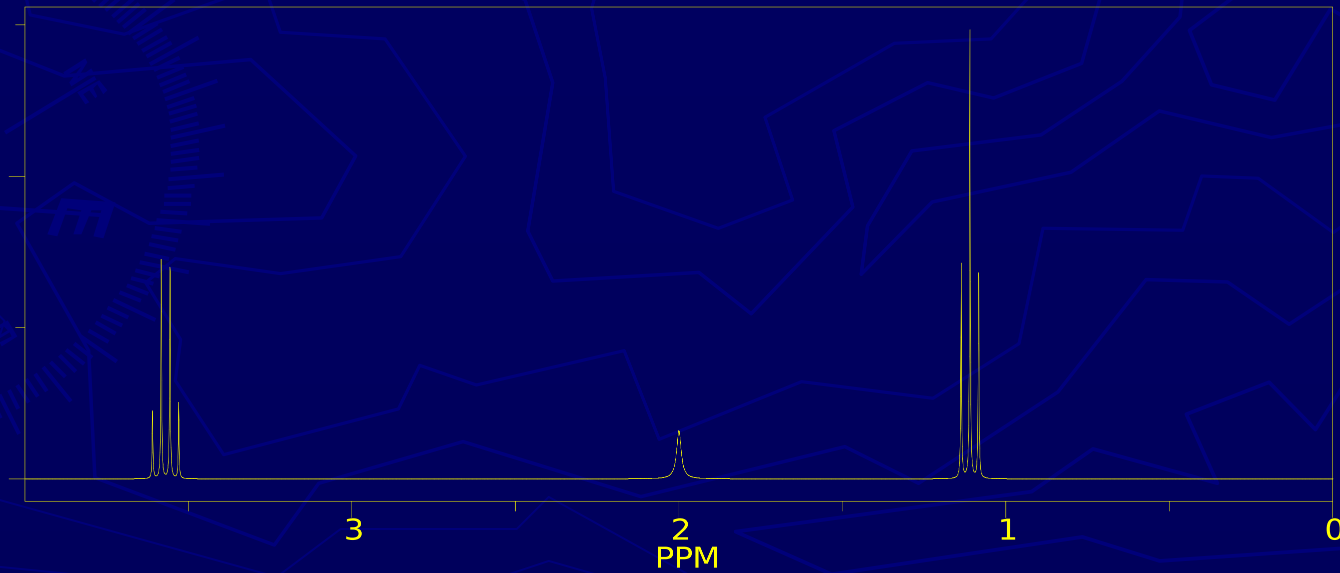
[illegible]	δ
ROH	0.5~5.0
ArOH([illegible])	4.0~8.0
ArOH([illegible])	10.0~15.0
ROOH	6.5~9.5
[illegible]([illegible])	15.0~19.0
RCOOH	10.0~13.5

[illegible]

[illegible]

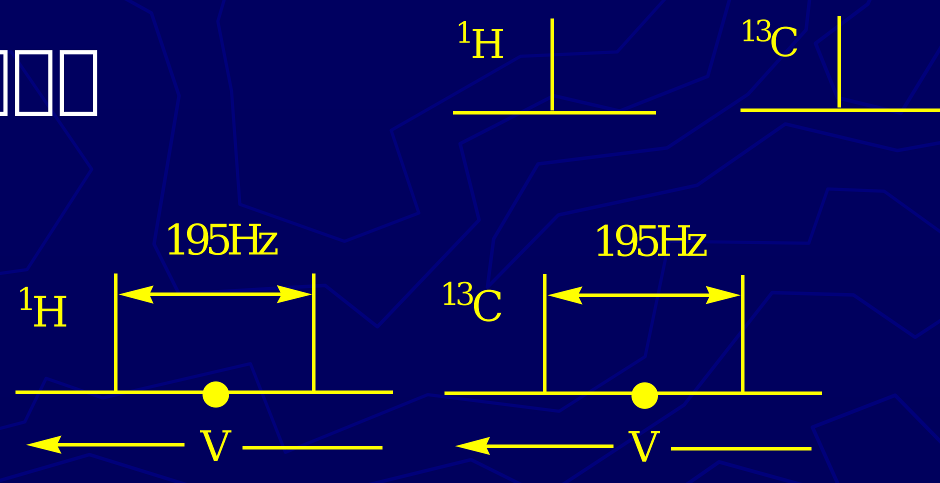
5.1 [illegible]

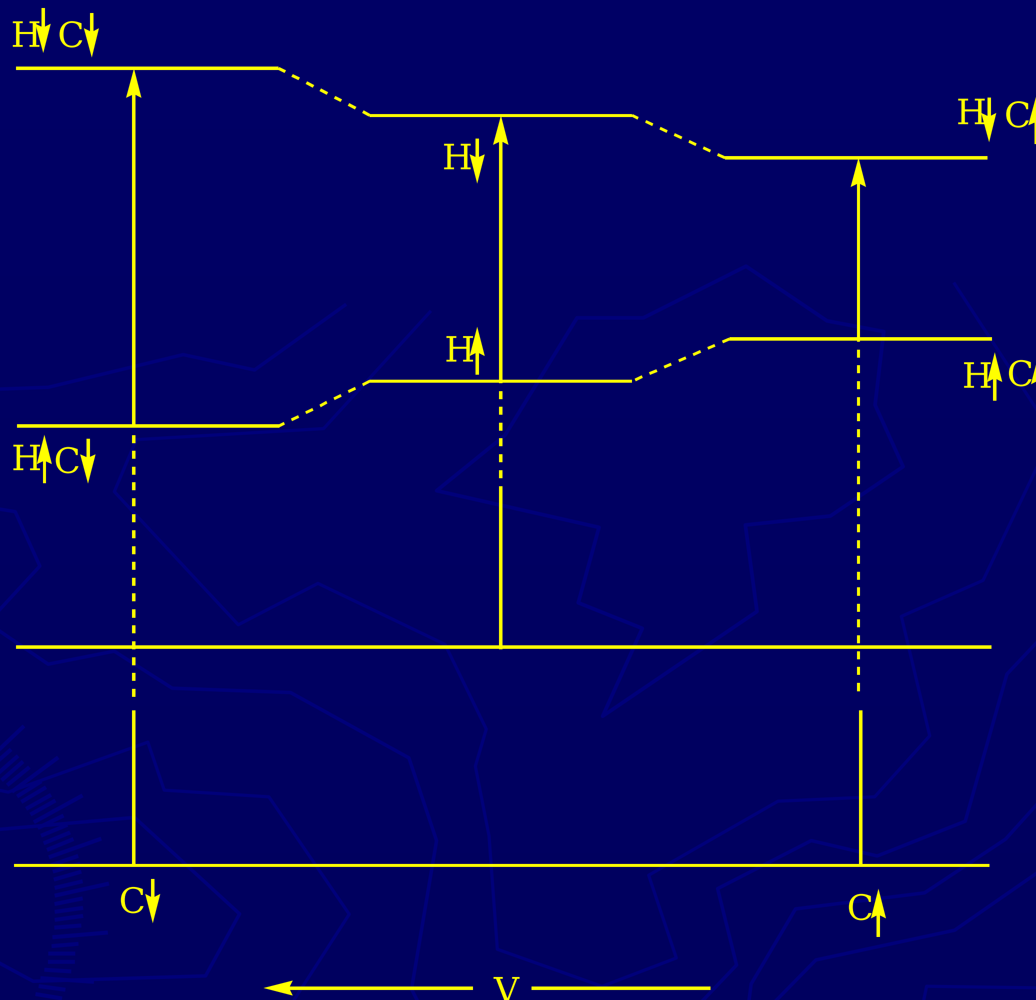
[illegible] - [illegible] J- [illegible] CH_3CH_2OH [illegible] 8 [illegible] 3 [illegible]



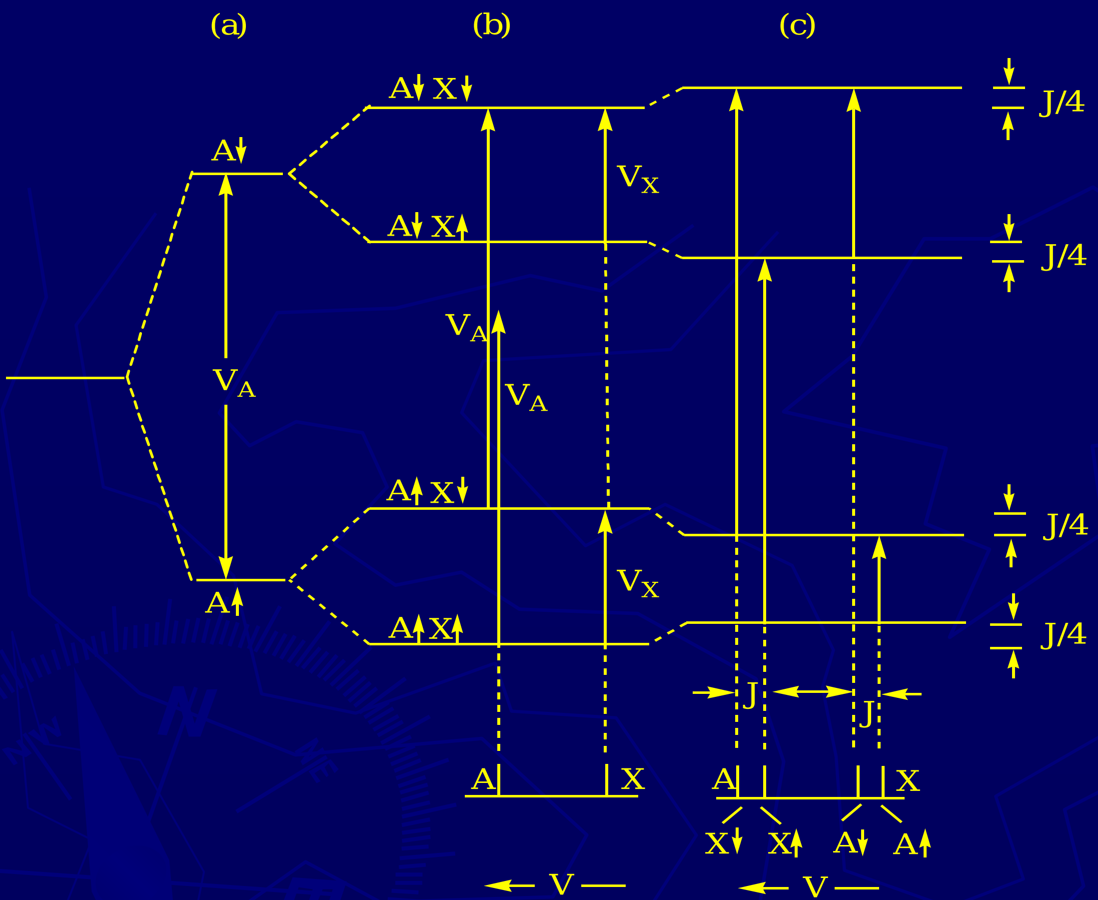
5.2 [illegible] NMR [illegible]

- [illegible] NMR [illegible] CH_3CH_2OH [illegible] CH_3 [illegible] 1:2:1 [illegible] CH_2 [illegible] 1:3:3:1 [illegible]
- [illegible] $H^{13}CO_2^-$　1H [illegible] 13C [illegible] I=½
- [illegible]
- [illegible] 13C-1H [illegible]





^{1}H-^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible]



[illegible] A [illegible] X [illegible]

(a) [illegible] $_0$ [illegible]

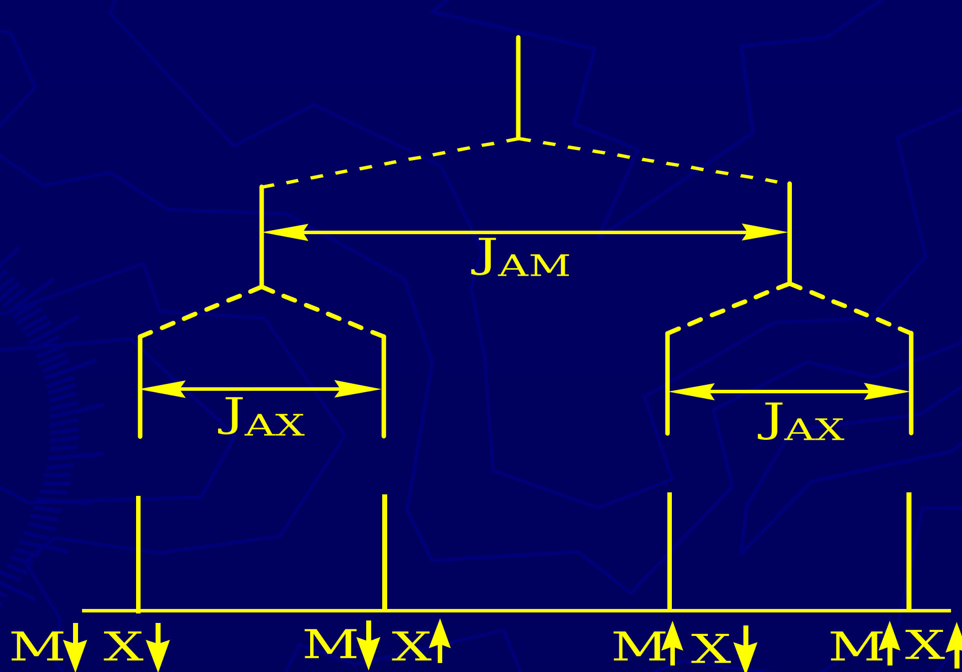
(b) X [illegible] $_0$ [illegible]

(c) [illegible] $J=J_{AX}>0$

5.3 [illegible]

(1) AX [illegible] I=½ [illegible] $H^{13}CO_2^-$ [illegible]

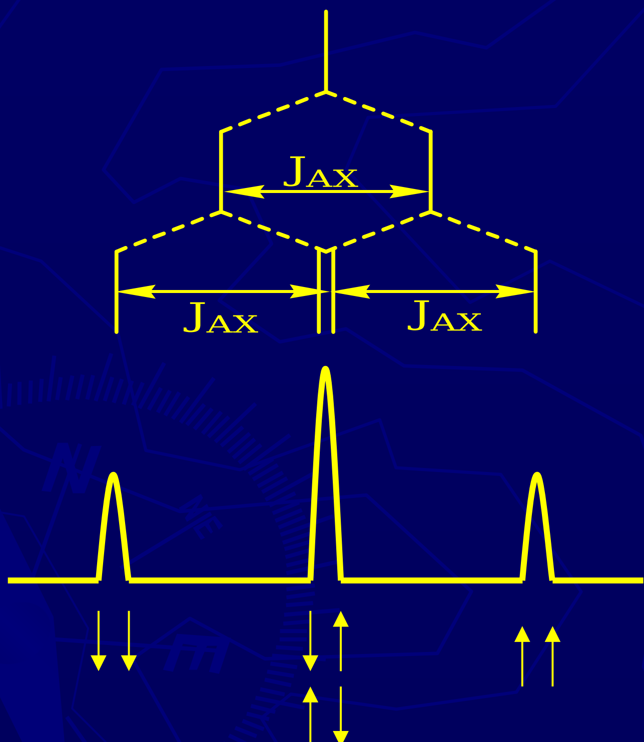
(2) [illegible] (I=½)(AMX) [illegible] $J_{AM} > J_{AX} > 0$ [illegible]



m_M	m_X	$-\sum J A_K M_K$ $K=M,X$
+½	+½	$-\frac{1}{2}(J_{AM}+J_{AX})$
+½	-½	$-\frac{1}{2}(J_{AM}-J_{AX})$
-½	+½	$+\frac{1}{2}(J_{AM}-J_{AX})$
-½	-½	$+\frac{1}{2}(J_{AM}+J_{AX})$

Spin-spin coupling in an AMX spin system

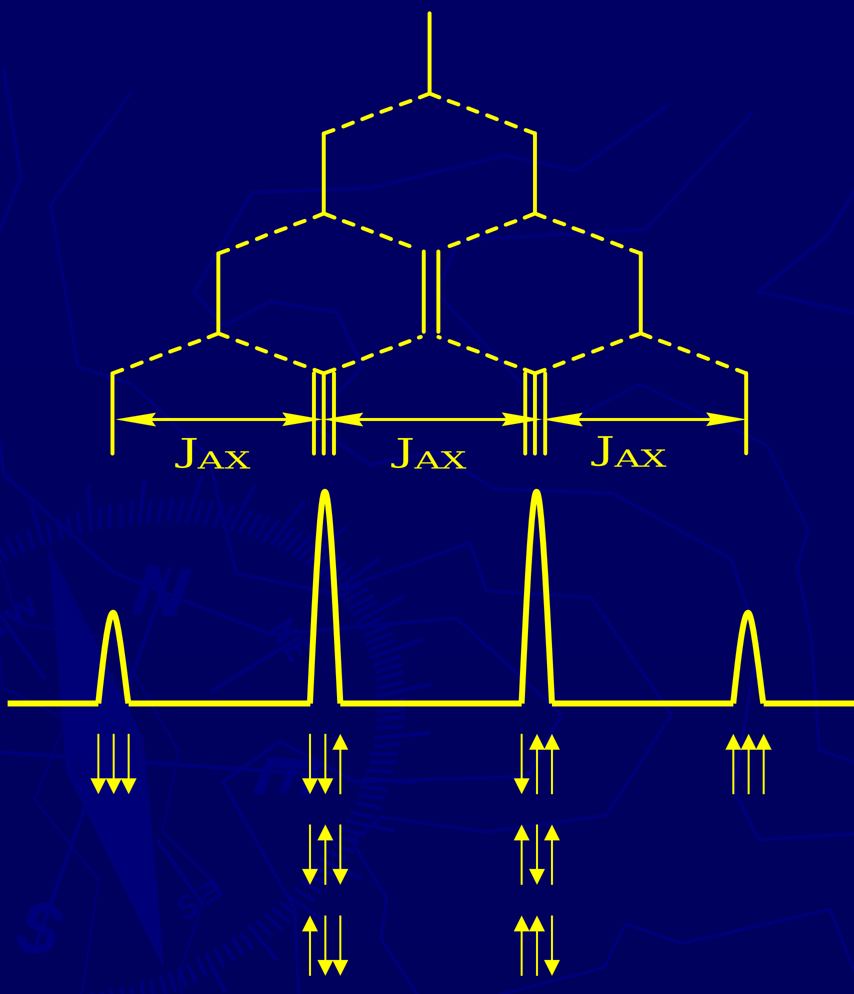
(3) [illegible] ([illegible] ½) AX_2 [illegible]



NMR spectrum of nucleus A in AX_2 spin system.

The triplet arises from the four combinations of the two X spins, as indicated. Drawn for $J_{AX}>0$.

(4) [illegible] ([illegible] ½)AX_3 [illegible]



NMR spectrum of nucleus A in AX_3 spin system.

The quartet arises from the eight combinations of the three X spins, as indicated. Drawn for $J_{AX}>0$.

m_1	m_2	m_3	$-\Sigma J_{AX} m_i$
+½	+½	+½	$-{}^3/_2 J_{AX}$
+½	+½	-½	$-½ J_{AX}$
+½	-½	+½	
-½	+½	+½	
+½	-½	-½	$+½ J_{AX}$
-½	+½	-½	
-½	-½	+½	
-½	-½	-½	$+{}^3/_2 J_{AX}$

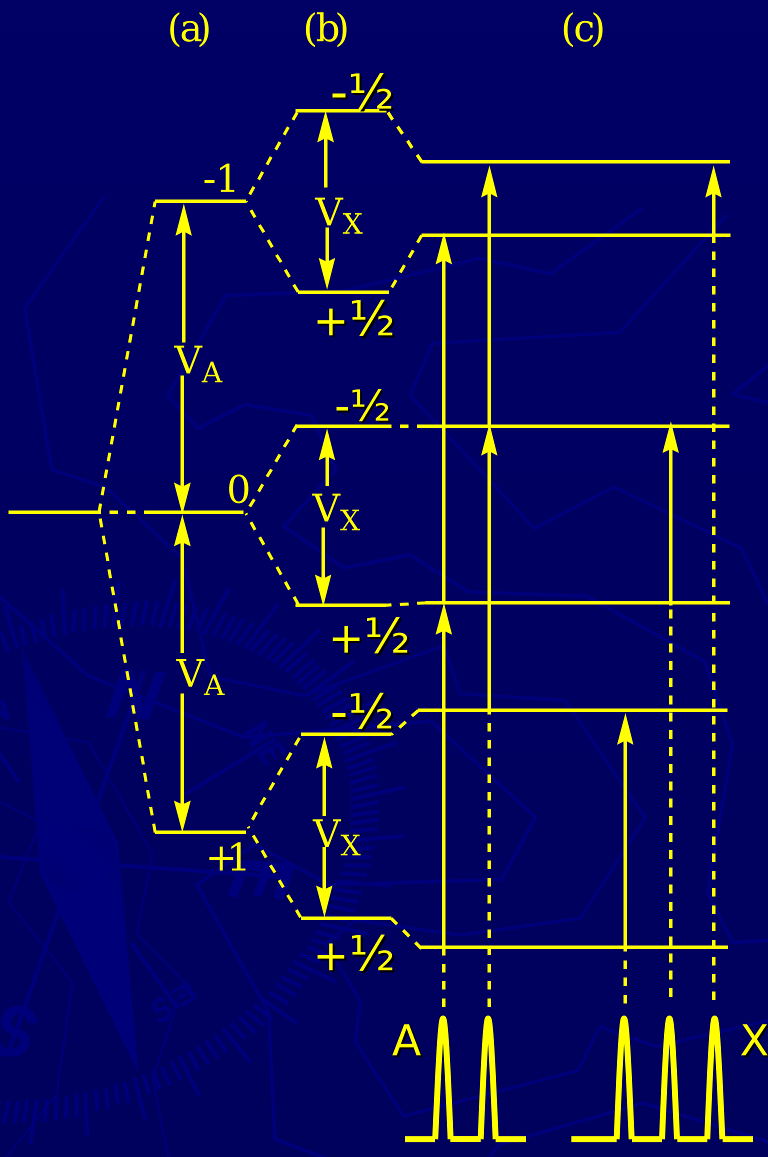
Spin-spin coupling in an AX_3 spin system

(5) □ n □□□□ (□□ ½)AX$_n$ □□□

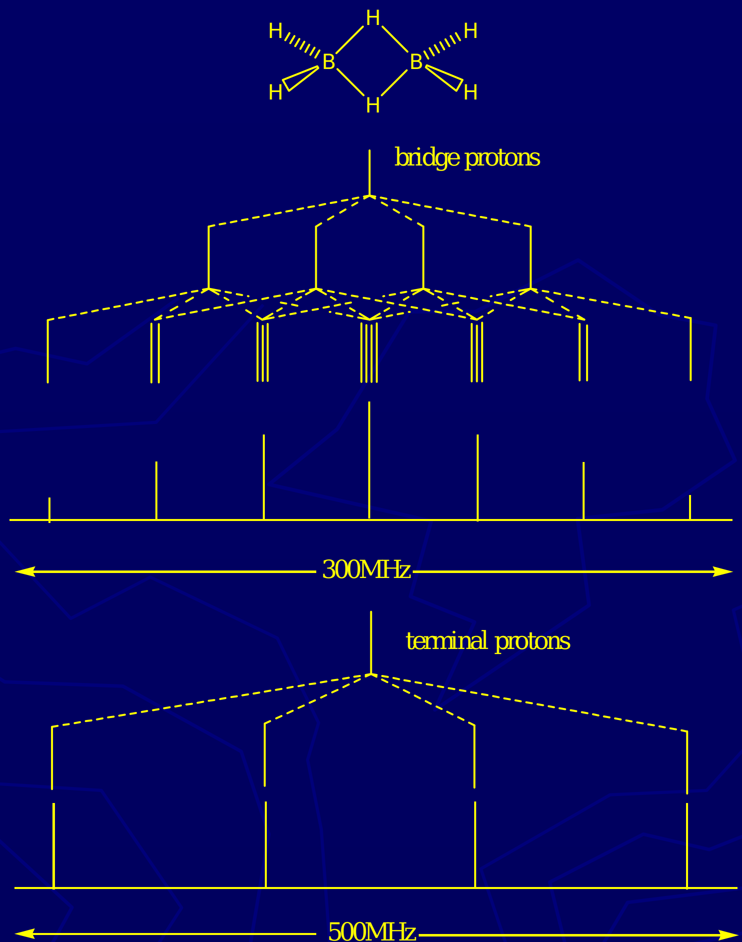
			1				A
		1		1			AX
		1	2	1			AX_2
	1	3		3	1		AX_3
	1	4	6	4	1		AX_4
1	5	10		10	5	1	AX_5
1	6	15	20	15	6	1	AX_6
3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	

← $(V-V_A)/J_{AX}$

(6) □ >½ □□□□



□1:^{14}NH(I=1)



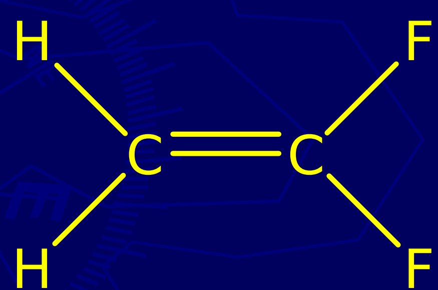
□ 2: ^{11}B(I=3/2)

5.4 [illegible]

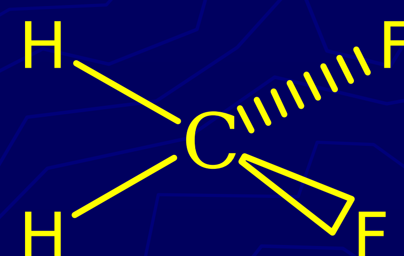
[illegible]:[illegible]

[illegible] CH_2F_2 [illegible] F_a [illegible] F_b [illegible]

[illegible] $CH_2{=}CF_2$ [illegible] ^1H-^{19}F [illegible]



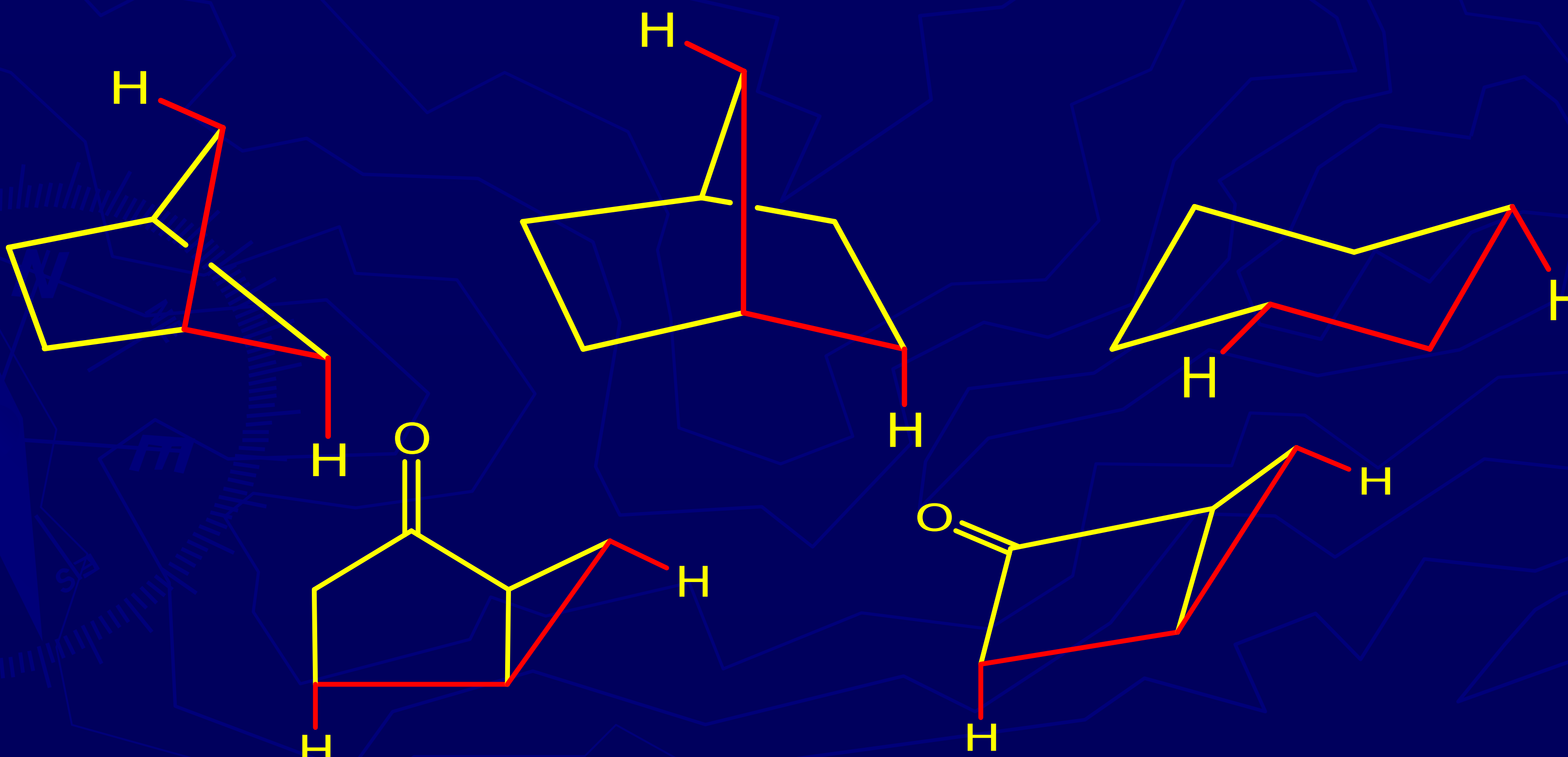
[illegible]



[illegible]

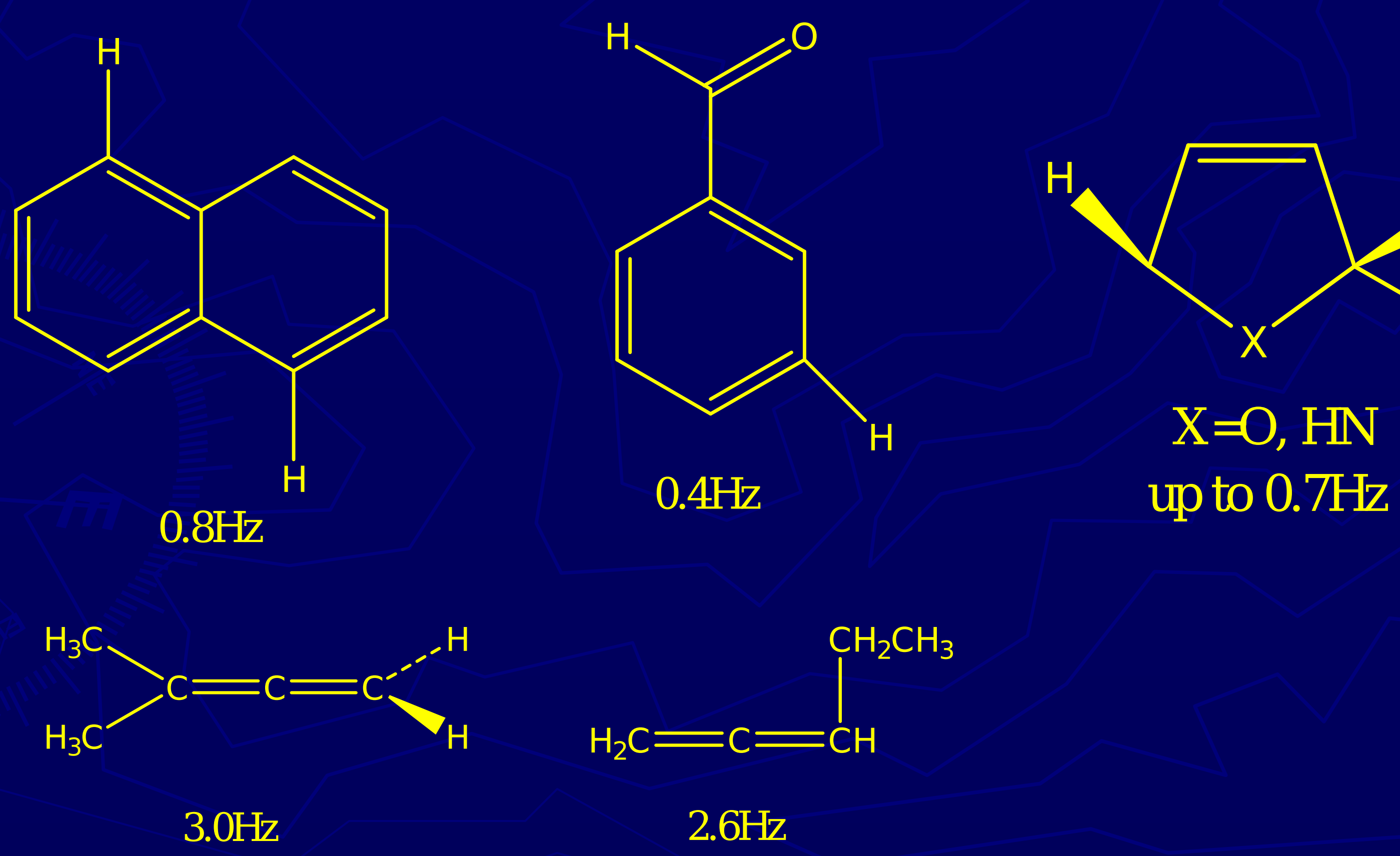
5.5

- … 1Hz … ‘ W ’ …



- □‘ W ’□□□□ □□□□ $^3J(H□H)$ □□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $^4J(H□H)$ □□□ 0.5Hz □ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ C□H □□□□□ π □□□□ □□□□□ φ. □□□□□□□□□□□□“□”□
- $\varphi = 0°$: □□□ - 3Hz □
- $\varphi = 90°$: □□□ - 0.5Hz □

- □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ allenes □ alkynes □
- □□ home-allylic proton pair □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ 5J □

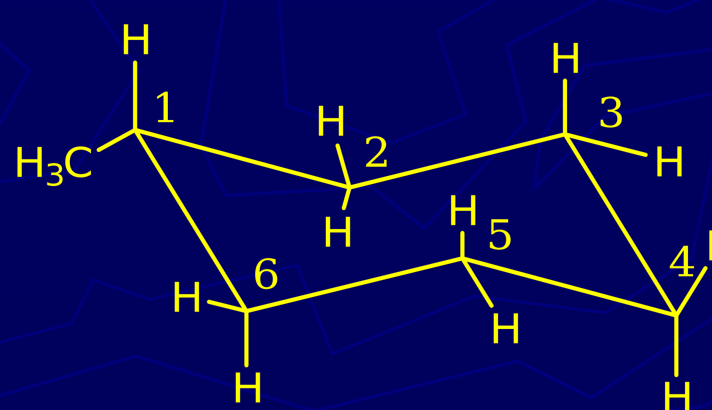


[illegible] ^{13}CNMR [illegible]

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] δ= 0 [illegible] 200ppm [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}HNMR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

6.1 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] **δ** [illegible] 0.8 [illegible] 2ppm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] δ=50 [illegible] 60ppm [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



► [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] α [illegible] β [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

[illegible]	$\delta(C^1)$	$\delta(C^2)$
CH_4	-2.3	
$CH_3\text{-}CH_3$	6.5	
$CH_2(CH_3)_2$	16.1	16.3
$(CH_3\text{-}CH_2)_2$	13.1	24.9
$CH(CH_3)_3$	24.6	23.3
$C(CH_3)_4$	27.4	31.4

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

► [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: H [illegible] CH_3 [illegible] α [illegible] β-^{13}C [illegible] 8.8 [illegible] 8.6ppm [illegible] [illegible] γ-^{13}C [illegible] 3ppm [illegible] ([illegible] α- [illegible] β- [illegible] γ- [illegible]) [illegible] α [illegible] F [illegible] α [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] 70ppm [illegible] Cl [illegible] Br [illegible] I [illegible]

X	δ($C^{α}$)	δ($C^{β}$)	δ($C^{γ}$)
H	16.1	16.3	16.1
CH_3	24.9	24.9	13.1
NH_3	44.6	27.4	11.5
NO_2	77.4	21.2	10.8
F	85.2	23.6	9.2
Br	35.4	26.1	12.7
I	9.0	26.8	15.2

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

- [illegible] [illegible] δ [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] ^{13}C δ [illegible] 24 [illegible] 29ppm [illegible]

[illegible]	δ
Cyclopropane	-2.8
Cyelobutane	22.4
Cyclopentane	25.8
Cyclohexane	27.0
Cycloheptane	28.7

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

6.2 烯烃

- 烯烃中烯碳的 ^{13}C 化学位移 （δ 值在 100-150ppm 之间） 远大于相应烷烃中 ^{13}C 的化学位移值。 末端烯碳的化学位移较小 ，在烯烃中，烷基取代的 ^{13}C 化学位移较大 (δ= 120 ～140) ，末端烯碳 (δ=105 ～120)。

化合物	δ(C^1)	δ(C^2)	δ(C^3)
$H_2C^1=C^2H_2$	123.5		
$H_3C^3C^1H=C^2H_2$	133.4	115.9	19.9
$H_3CCH=CHCH_3$(cis)	124.2		11.4
$H_3CCH=CHCH_3$(trans)	125.4		16.8
$(H_3C)_2C=CH_2$	141.8	111.3	24.2
Cyclohex-l-ene	127.4		25.4 (C^4: 23.0)

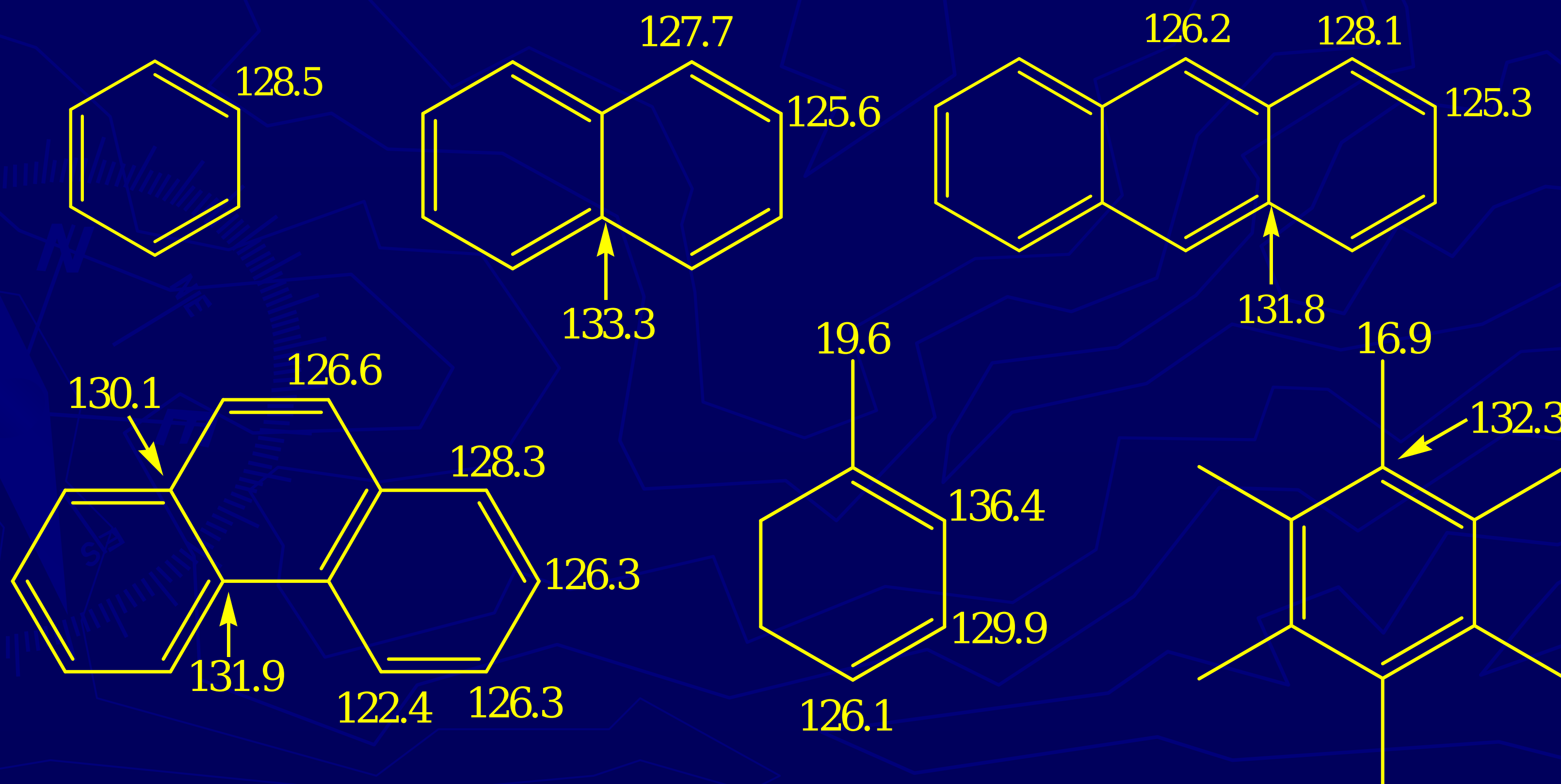
一些烯烃的 ^{13}C 化学位移

X	δ(C^1)	δ(C^2)
-H	123.5	123.5
-CH_3	133.4	115.9
-CH=CH_2	137.2	116.6
-C_6H_5	137.0	113.2
-F	148.2	89.0
-Cl	125.9	117.2
-Br	115.6	122.1
-I	85.2	130.3
-OCH_3	153.2	84.1
-$OCOCH_3$	141.7	96.4
-NO_2	145.7	122.4
CN	108.2	137.5

取代乙烯烯碳 ^{13}C 化学位移

6.3 □□(□□ □□□□ □□□□)

- □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □13C □□□ δ □□ □□□ 120 □140 □□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□



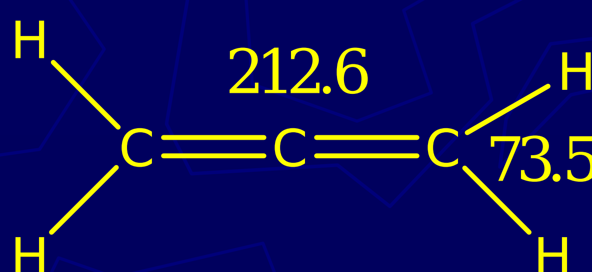
- [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] $\delta = 100$ [illegible] 150 ppm [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

X	δ(C^1)	δ(C^2)	δ(C^3)	δ(C^4)
-H	128.5			
$-CH_3$	137.7	129.2	128.4	125.4
-COOH	130.6	130.1	128.4	133.7
-F	163.3	115.5	131.1	124.1
-OH	155.4	115.7	129.9	121.1
$-NH_2$	146.7	115.1	129.3	118.5
$-NO_2$	148.4	123.6	129.4	134.6
-I	94.4	137.4	131.1	127.4

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

6.4 [illegible]

- [illegible] C_2 : δ= 212.6. [illegible] δ [illegible] 195 [illegible] 215ppm [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] OCH_3 [illegible]



6.5 >C=O □ -OH □□□

Carbonyl □ (□□□□□) □ -OH □□□□□□ ^{13}C □□□□ □ δ=160 □ 220ppm. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ Spin □ lattice □□□□ T_1. □□□□□□ □□ ^{13}C □□□□□□□□□□□

2.3.6.1 □□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ ΔE □□ $|\sigma_{para}|$ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ^{13}C □□□□□□ □□□□ δ=190-220ppm □ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ (□ δ □□) □ □□□□ δ=218.0 □ □□ □□□□ δ=175.5ppm □ □□□□□□□□□□

[illegible]	δ(C^1)	δ(C^2)	δ(C^3)	δ(C^4)
H_3C^2-C^1HO	200.5	31.2		
H_3C-CH_2-CHO	202.7	36.7	5.2	
$(CH_3)_2CH$-CHO	204.6	41.1	15.5	
$(CH_3)_3C$-CHO	205.6	42.4	23.4	
H_2C=CH-CHO	193.3	136.0	136.4	
C_6H_5-CHO	191.0			
$CH_3C^2OC^1H_3$	30.7	206.7		
$C^4H_3C^3H_2C^2$-OC^1H_3	27.5	206.3	35.2	7.0
$(CH_3)_2CHCOCH_3$	27.5	212.5	41.6	18.2
$(CH_3)_3CCOCH_3$	24.5	212.8	44.3	26.5
$(CH_3)_3CC^3OC^2(CH_3)_3$	28.6	45.6	218.0	
Ph-CO-Ph	195.2			
$Cl_3C^1C^2OCCl_3$	90.2	175.5		
H C¹=C²H-C³CH	128.0	137.1	197.5	25.7

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

2.3.6.2 [illegible]

- [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] δ=160-180ppm [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] α [illegible] β [illegible] γ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (amide) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] CH_3 [illegible] (CH_3) [illegible] [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] [illegible] δ [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	δ [illegible] C^1 [illegible]	δ [illegible] C^2 [illegible]	
$C^2H_3C^1OOH$	176.9	20.8	(pD 1.5)[a)]
CH_3COO	182.6	24.5	(pD 8)[a)]
$CH_3CON(CH_3)_2$	170.4	21.5	CH_3:35 and 38.0
CH_3COCl	170.4	33.6	
CH_3COOCH_3	171.3	20.6	OCH_3: 51.5
$CH_3COOCH=CH_2$	167.9	20.5	=CH: 141.5 $=CH_2$: 97.5
$(CH_3CO)_2O$	167.4	21.8	
CH_3COSH	194.5	32.6	

[illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

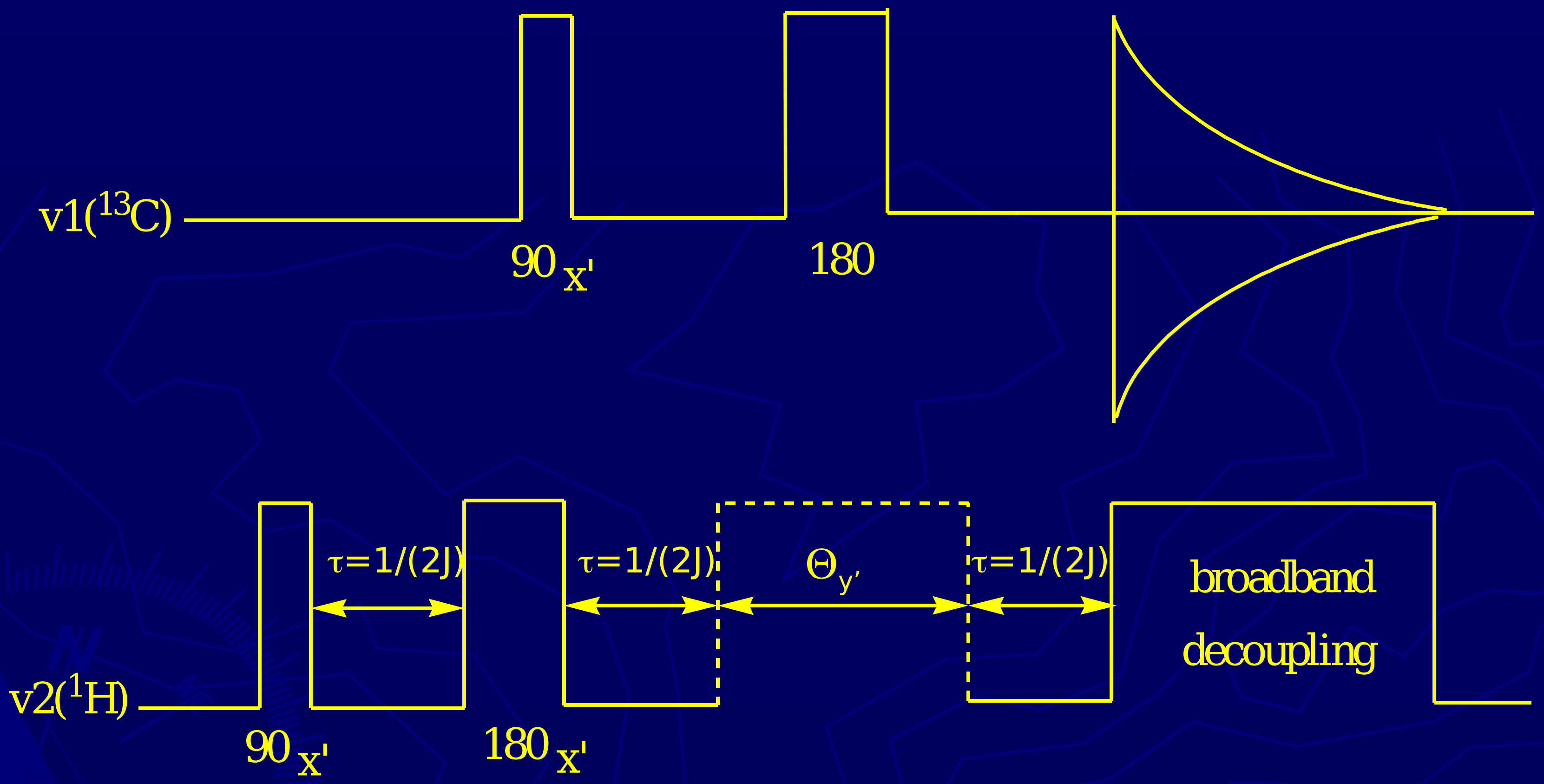
化合物	δ（C¹）	δ（C²）	δ（C³）
$H\text{-}C^2H_2C^1OOH$	175.7	20.3	
$C^3H_3\text{-}C^2H_2\text{-}C^1OOH$	179.8	27.6	9.0
$(CH_3)_2CH\text{-}COOH$	184.1	34.1	18.1
$(CH_3)_3C\text{-}COOH$	185.9	38.7	27.1
$H_2N\text{-}CH_2\text{-}COOH(D_2O)$			
pD 0.45	171.2	41.5	
pD 12.05	182.7	46.0	
$HO\text{-}CH_2\text{-}COOH(D_2O)$	177.2	60.4	
$ClCH_2\text{-}COOH$	173.7	40.7	
$Cl_3C\text{-}COOH$	167.0	88.9	
$H_2C^3{=}C^2H\text{-}C^1OOH$	168.9	129.2	130.8
$C_6H_5\text{-}COOH$	168.0		

α 取代对羧酸中 ^{13}C 化学位移

□□□ □□□□□□□□□□

7.1 □□□□□□

- □□□□□ (CH_3,CH_2,CH,C) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□
  □□□□□□□□
- APT □ (attached proton test) □□□□□
- INEPT □ (insensitive nuclei enhanced by pola sization transfer) □□□□□□□□□
- DEPT □ (distortionless enhancement by polas ization transfer) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
- □□ DEPT □□□□□



Pictorial depiction of the DEPT pulse sequence

CH, CH_2, CH_3 □□□□□□□θ□

- CH □ $I=[r(^{1}H)/r(^{13}C)]\sin\theta$

- CH2 □ $I=[r(^{1}H)/r(^{13}C)]\sin\theta$

- CH3 □ $I=[3r(^{1}H)/4r(^{13}C)](\sin\theta+\sin3\theta)$

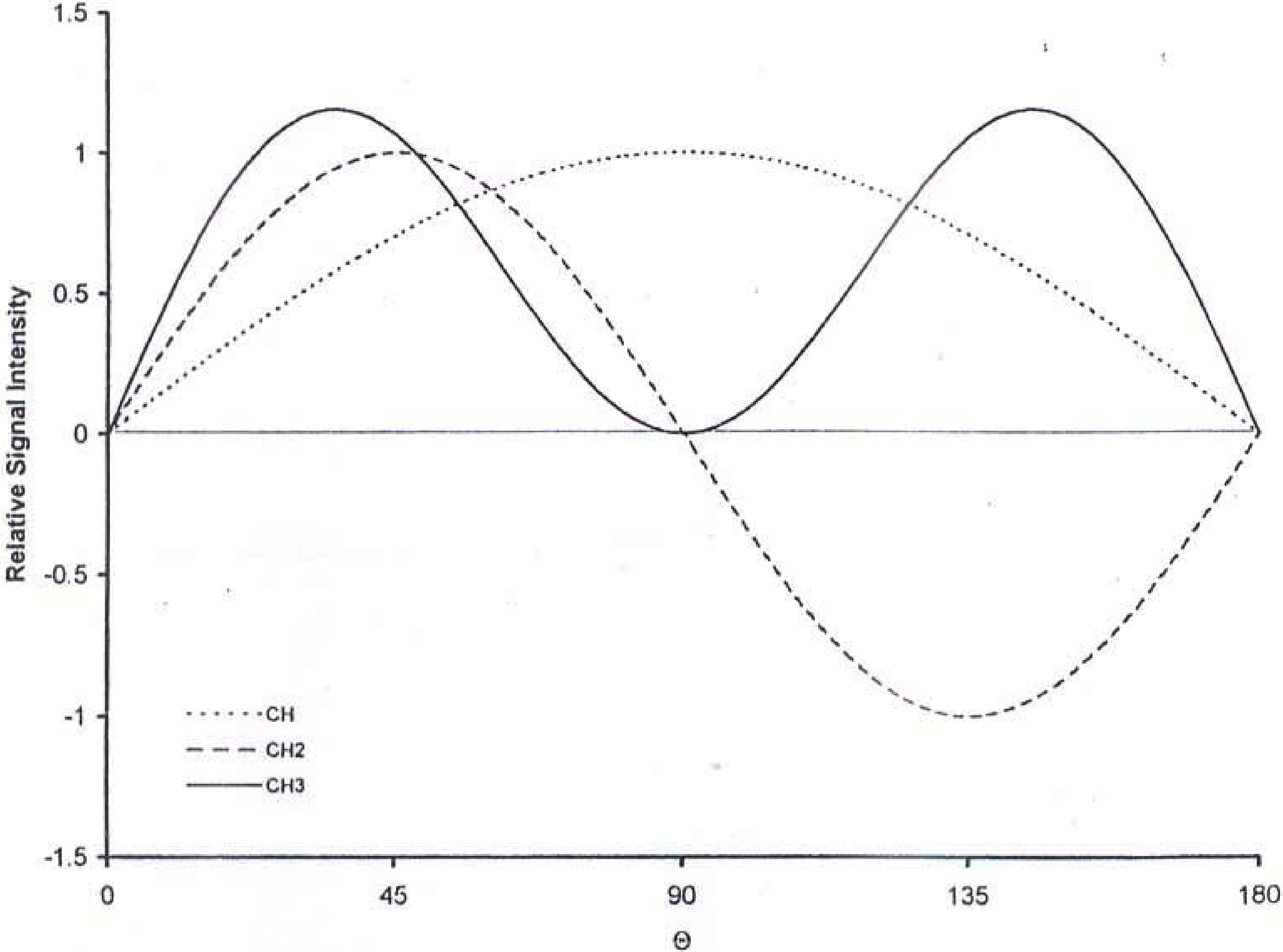


Figure 12.16. DEPT signal intensity as a function of signal multiplicity and the tip angle of variable pulse Θ.

- $\theta=90^\circ$ □ CH_2 □ CH_3 □□□□ 0 □ CH □□□□□□□□ θ 2= 90° □□□□□ CH □□□
- $\theta=135^\circ$ □ CH_2 □□□□□ CH_3 □ CH □□□□□
- $\theta=45^\circ$ □□□□□□□ CH □ CH_2 □ CH_3 □□□□□

□ DEPT □□□□□□□ CH □ CH_2 □ CH_3 □□□□□□□□ $\theta=45^\circ$ □ 90° □ 135° □□□□□□□□□□□ $\theta=90^\circ$ □ 135° □□□□ CH □ CH_2 □ CH_3 □

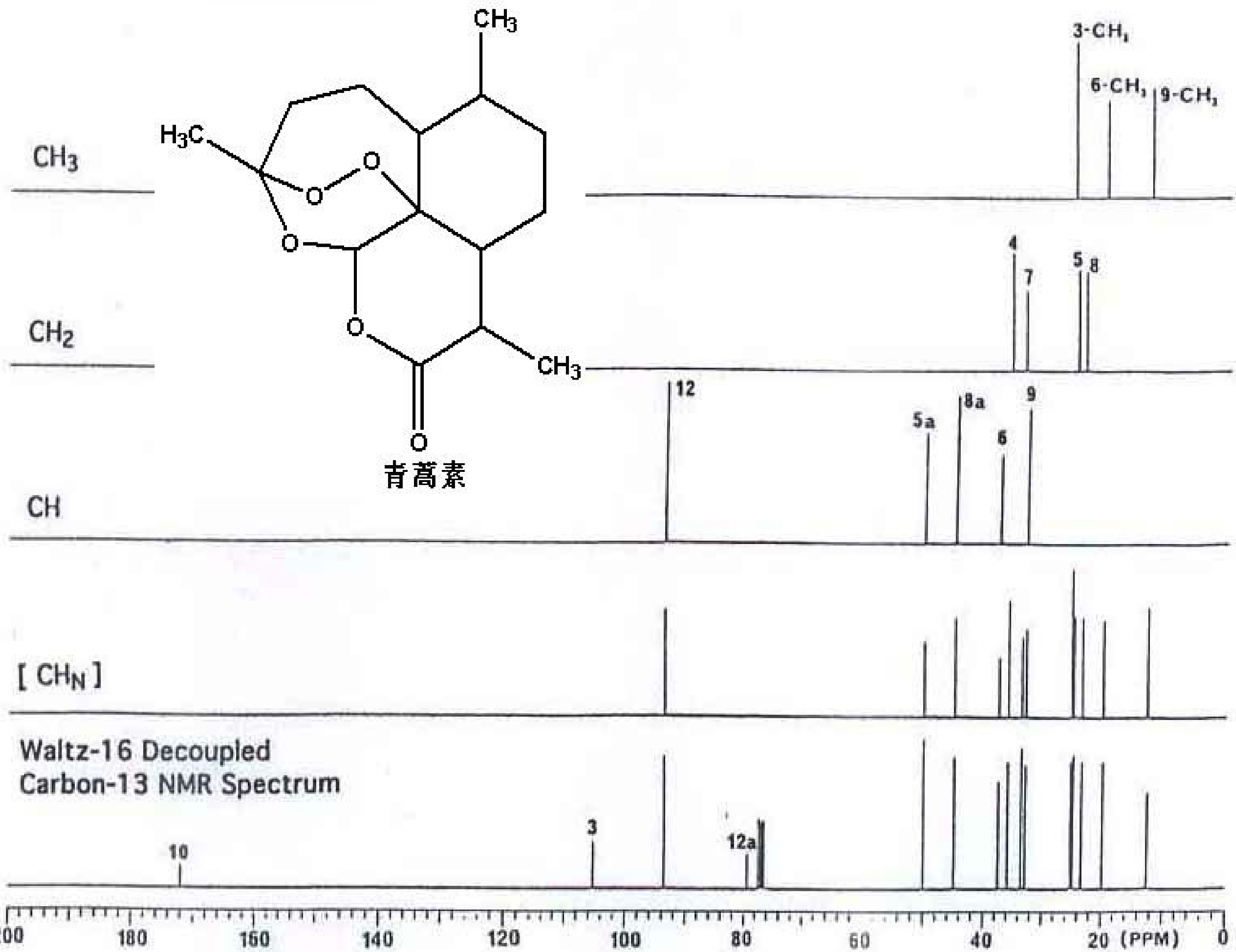


Figure 12.17. Edited DEPT ^{13}C spectrum of artemisinin. (Contributed by David Lankin and Geoffrey Cordell).

7.2 [illegible] NMR [illegible]

- 1971 [illegible] J.J.Jeener [illegible]
- 1974 [illegible] -1975 [illegible] R.R.Ernst [illegible]
  [illegible]
- 1976 [illegible] R.R.Ernst [illegible] 2DNMR [illegible]
  [illegible]
- 1976 [illegible] 2DNMR [illegible]
- 1979 [illegible] 2DNMR [illegible] 2D NMR [illegible]
  [illegible]

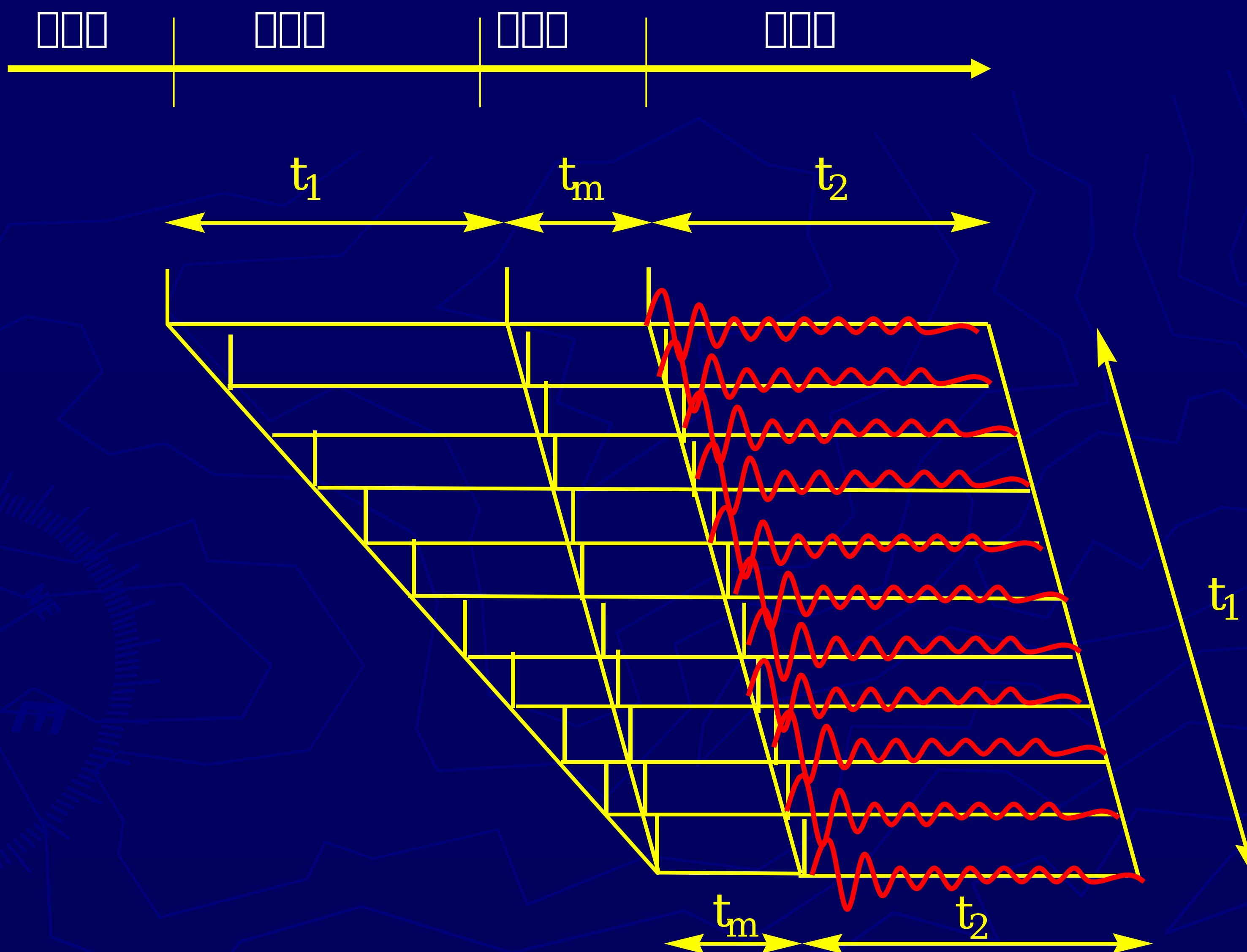
► 二维 NMR所包含的信息往往从常规一维 NMR实验汇总不能得到，如2D NMR可以检测多量子跃迁（零、双、叁等），这在任何一维 NMR实验中是无法实现的。

► 2DNMR引进第二个频率域，大大增加了 NMR谱所包含的信息量。

7.3 2DNMR [illegible]

[illegible] 2DNMR [illegible]

- [illegible] $s(t_1) \xrightarrow{FT} s(F_1)$
- [illegible] $s(t_1,t_2) \xrightarrow{FT} s(F_1,F_2)$



t_1
t_m
t_2
t_1
t_m
t_2

- [illegible]
- [illegible] XY [illegible]
  [illegible] t_1 [illegible]
- [illegible]
  [illegible]
- [illegible] t_2 [illegible] FID [illegible]
- [illegible] t_2 [illegible] υ_2 [illegible] t1 [illegible] υ_1 [illegible]
  [illegible]

7.4 2DNMR谱的类型

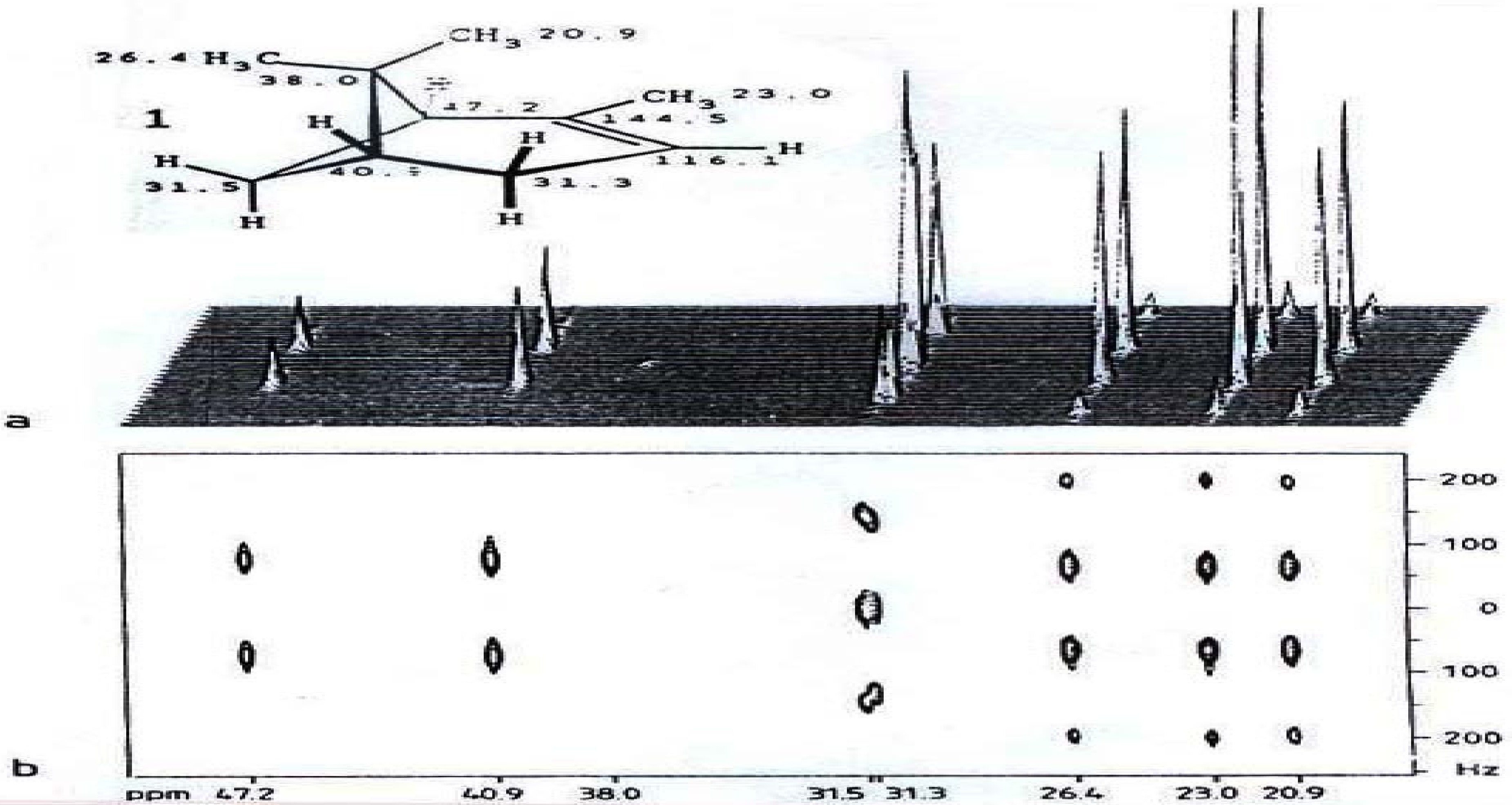
二维谱类型

1. J分解谱：亦称J谱，它把化学位移和自旋偶合作用分辨开来。

2. 化学位移相关谱（Chemical shift correlation spectroscopy）：2DNMR的核心，它表明共振信号的相关性。包括同核、异核、NOE谱和化学交换谱等。

3. 多量子谱（multiple quantum spectroscopy）：Δm>1的跃迁为多量子跃迁，可以通过脉冲序列检测出。

7.5 2DNMR



26.4 H3C
CH3 20.9
38.0
47.2
CH3 23.0
144.5
1
H
H
H
116.1
40.9
31.5
31.3
a
b
200
100
0
100
200
Hz
ppm 47.2
40.9
38.0
31.5 31.3
26.4
23.0
20.9

7.6 ^{1}H-H COSY [illegible]

[illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] F_1 [illegible] F_2 [illegible] δ [illegible] ^{1}H-H [illegible] F_1 [illegible] F_2 [illegible]

[illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] COSY [illegible]

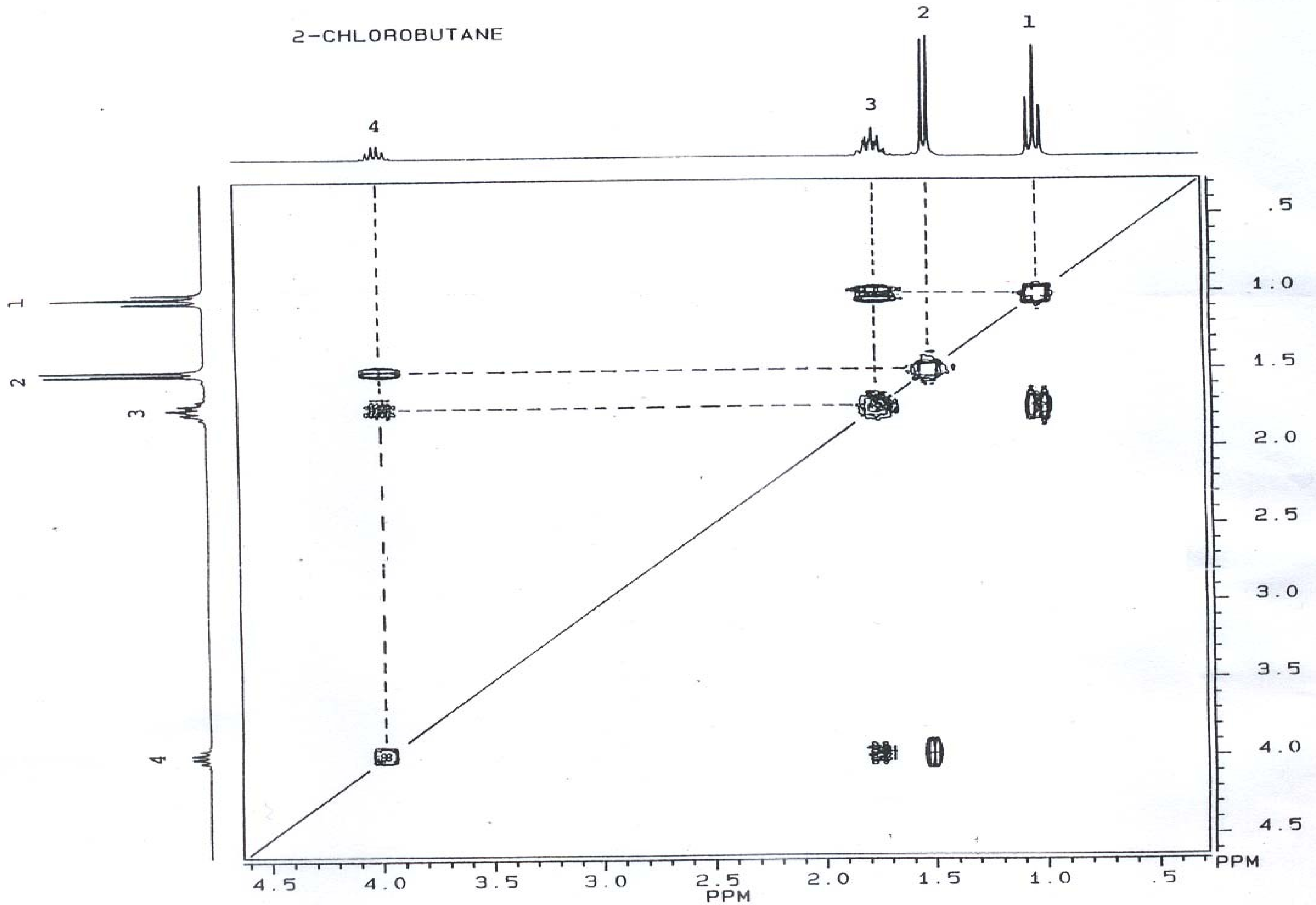


Figure 13.9. Figure 13.8, including signal labels and dashed lines to show correlations.

7.7 HMQC(heteronuclear multiple quantum correlation)

HMQC [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] F_2 [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] F_1 [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] CH-COSY [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] F_1 [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible]

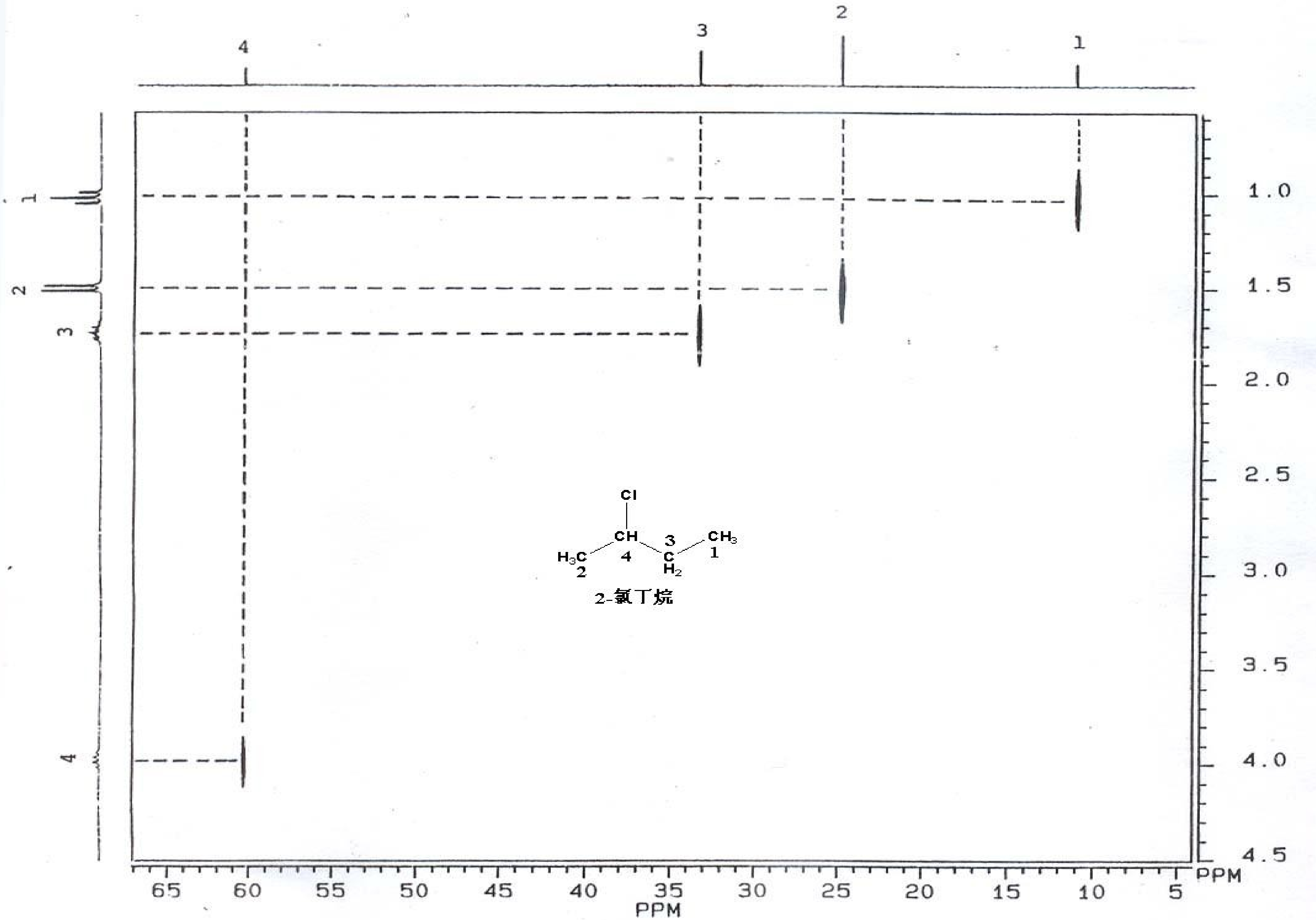


Figure 13.6. Figure 13.5 including signal labels and dashed lines to show correlations.

7.8 HMBC

HMBC [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] COLOC [illegible] HMBC [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible] ^{1}H [illegible] HMBC [illegible] ^{13}C [illegible]

7.9 NOESY

NOESY [illegible] NOESY [illegible] ^1H [illegible] ^1H [illegible]
[illegible]
5A [illegible] NOE [illegible] NOE [illegible] ^1H [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] NOE [illegible]

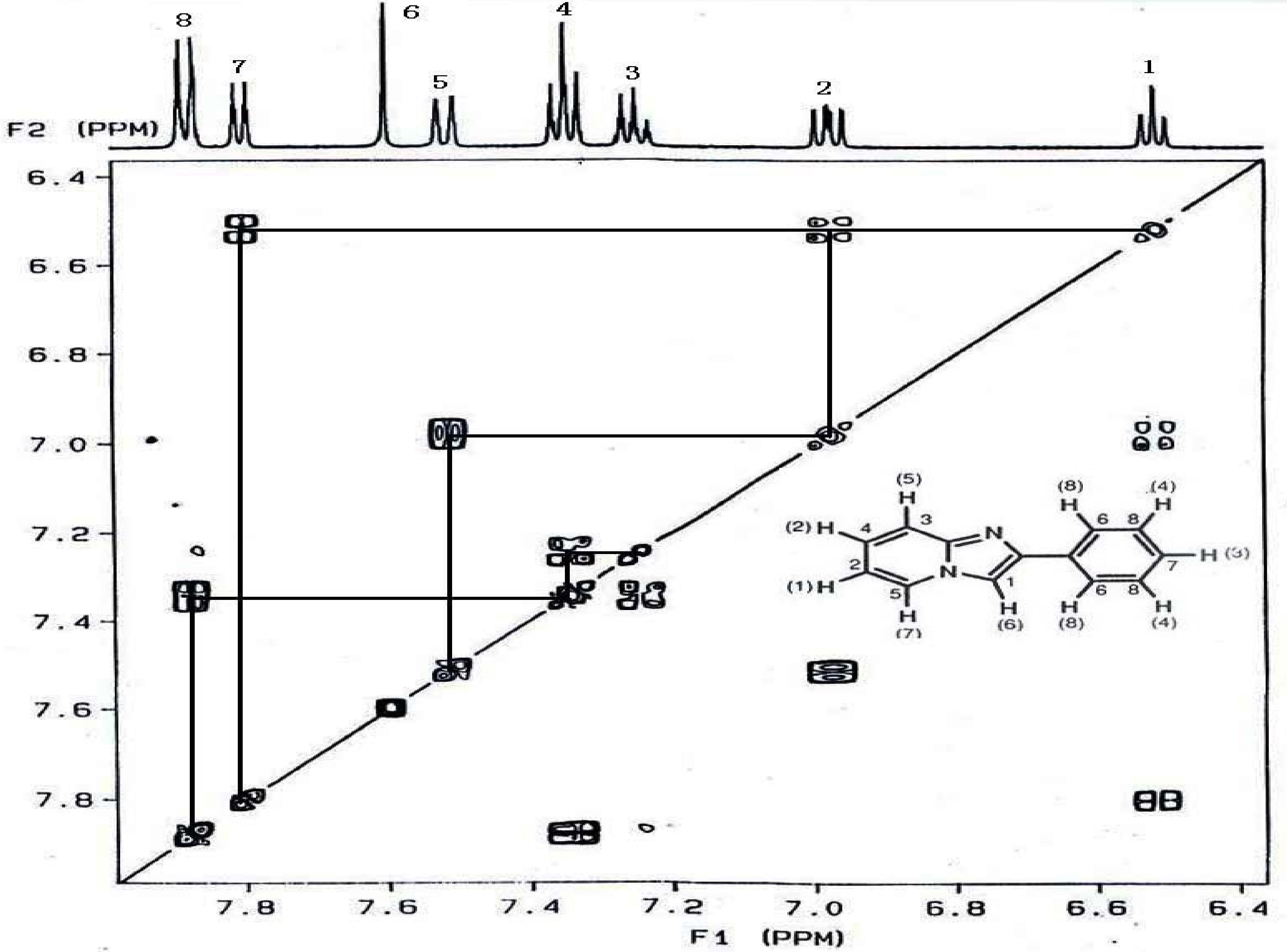


Figure 13.10. The 2D hydrogen COSY spectrum of compound 12-1. (Contributed by David Lankin.)

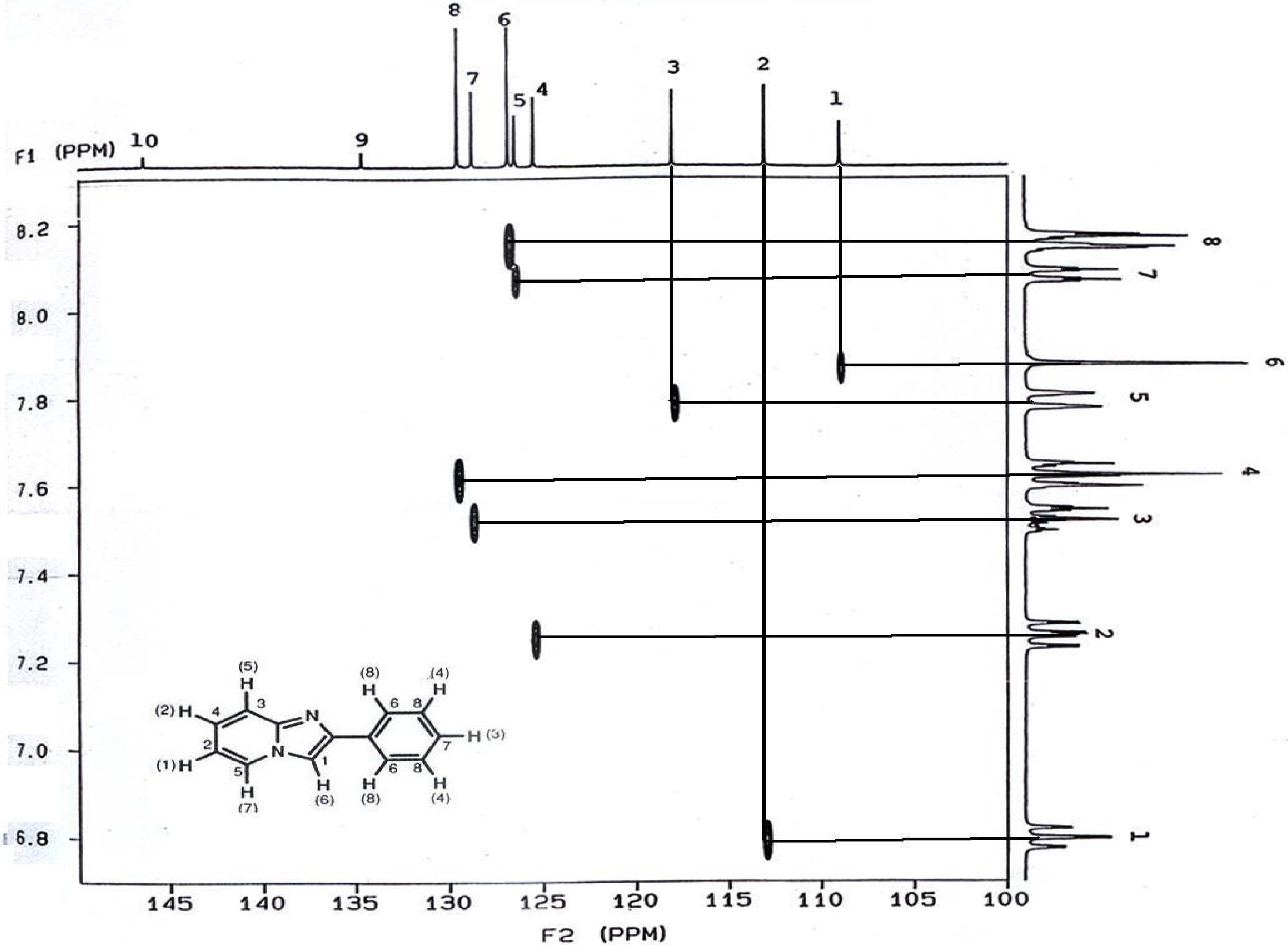


Figure 13.7. The 2D C,H-HSC spectrum of compound **12-1**. (Contributed by David Lankin.)

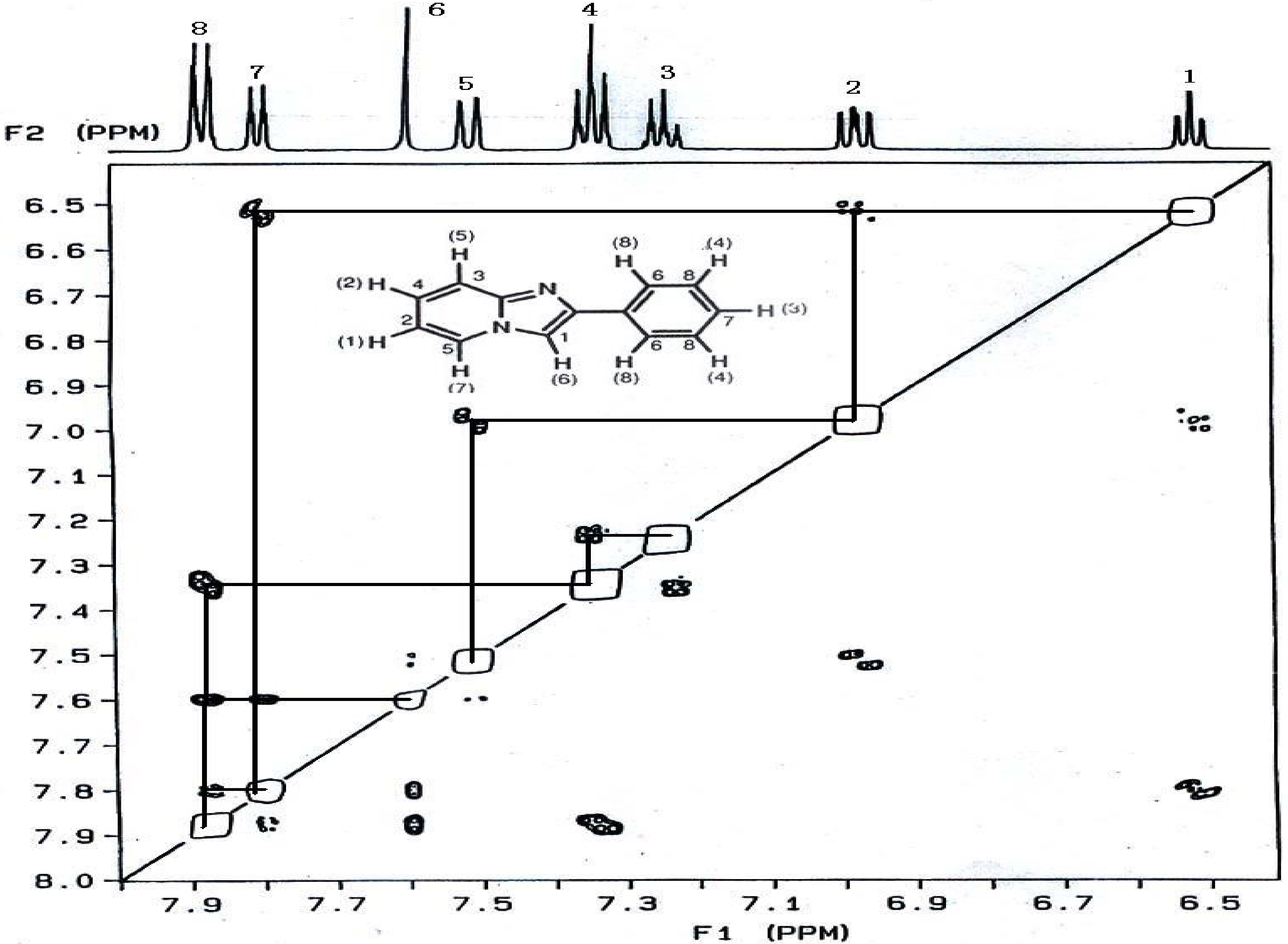
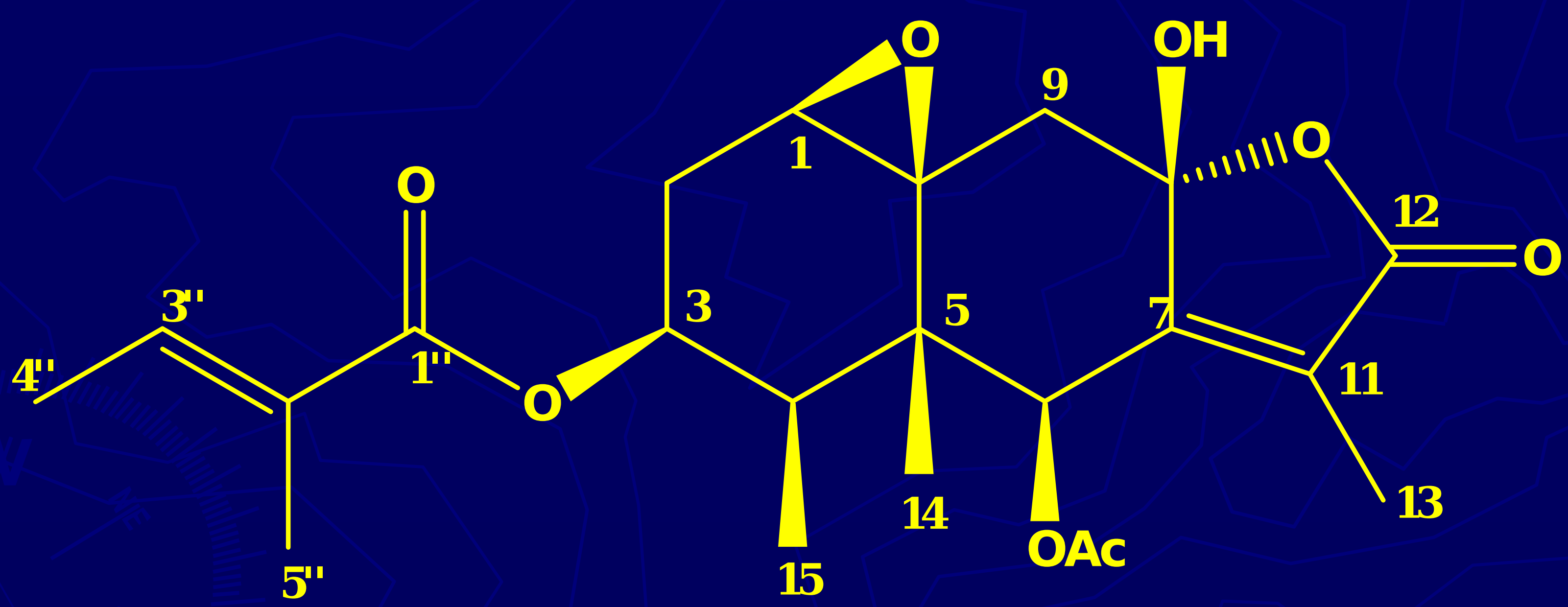
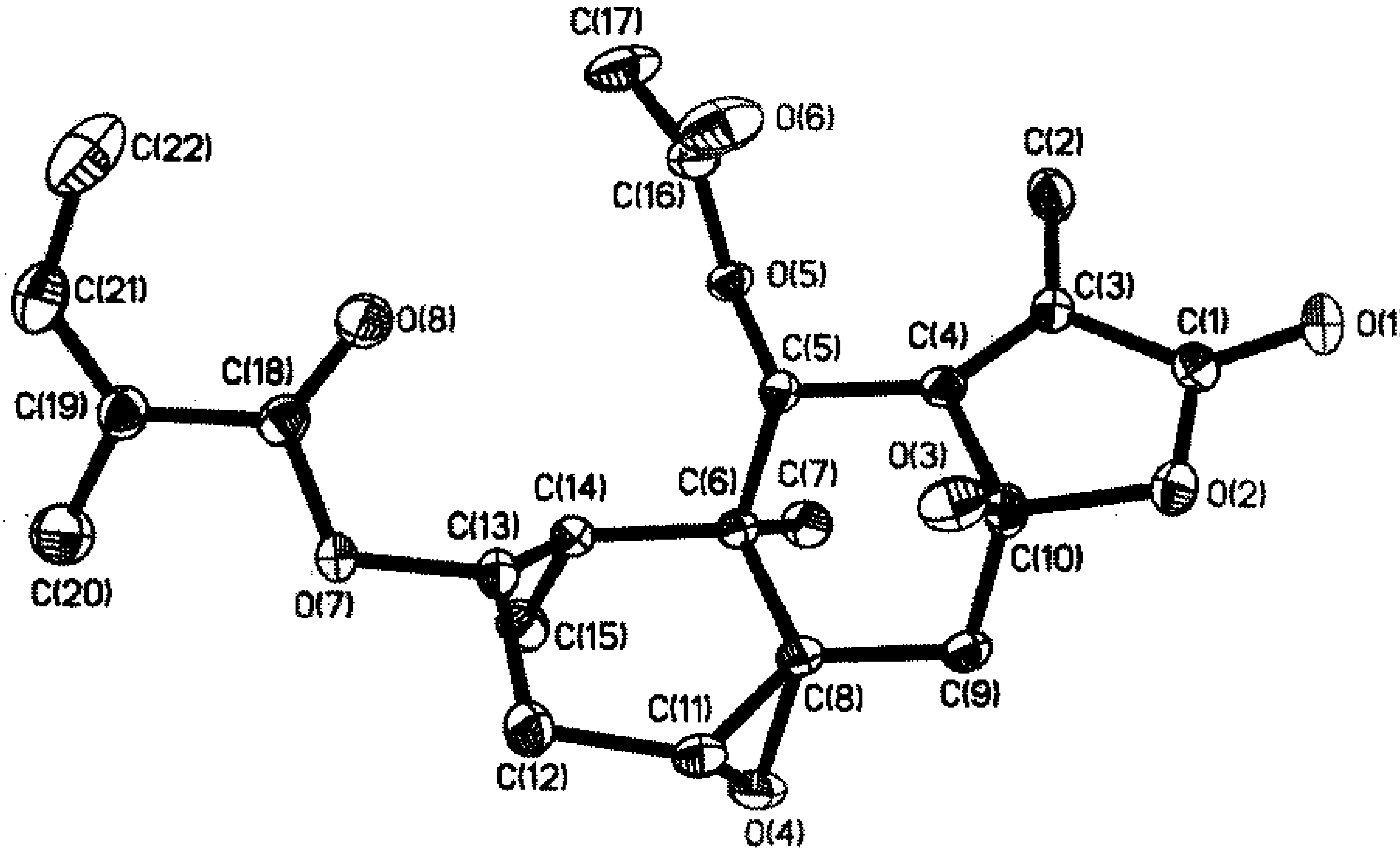


Figure 13.14. The 2D NOESY spectrum of compound 12-1. (Contributed by David Lankin.)



O
OH
9
O
1
12
O
O
3''
3
5
7
4''
1''
O
11
13
14
OAc
5''
15



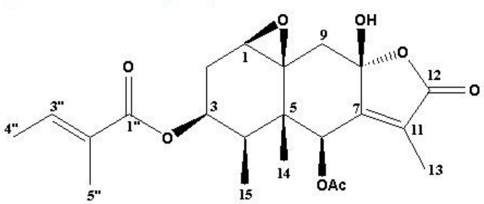
CCDC 234167

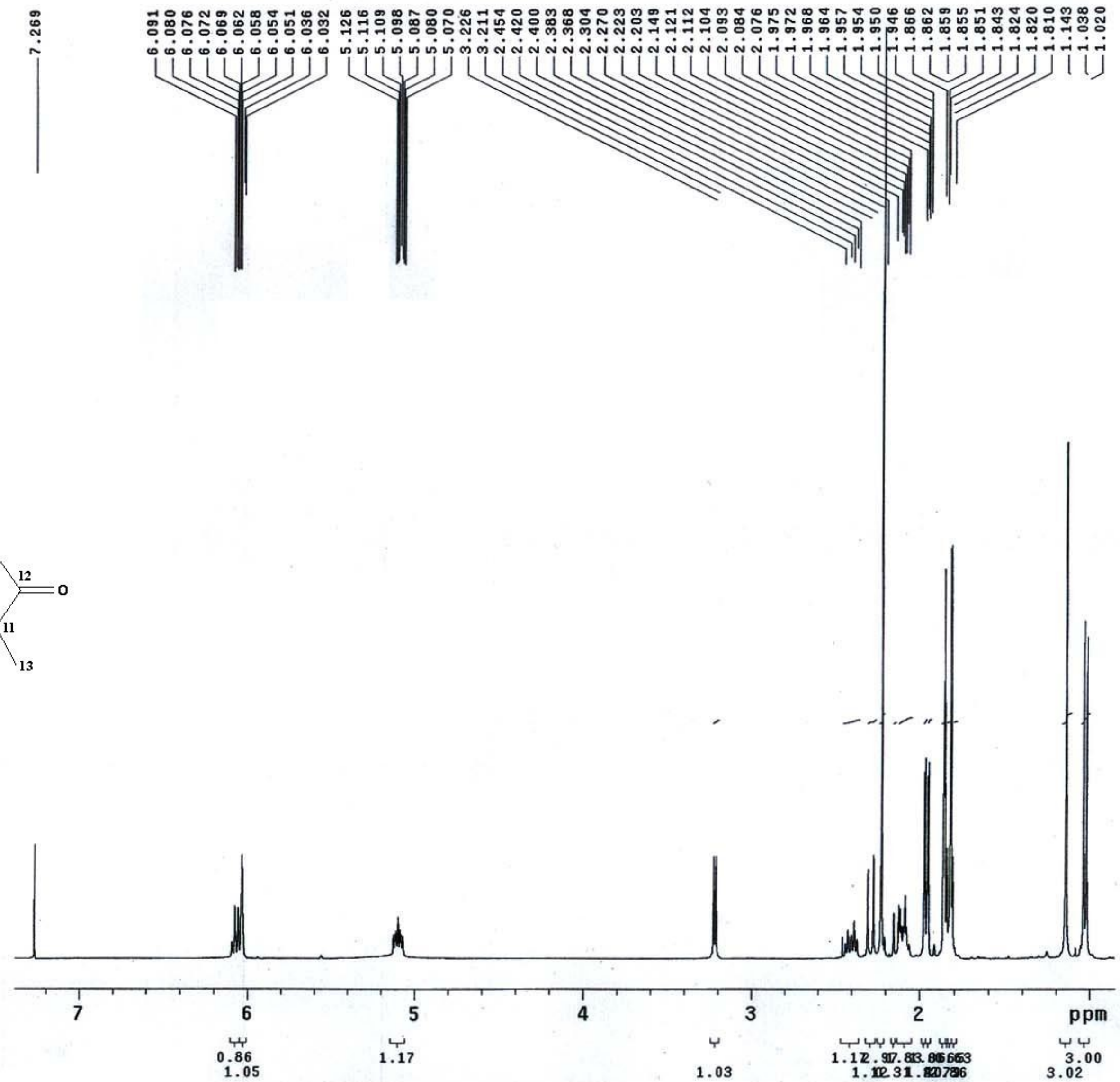
Molecular structure of title compound at 30% ellipsoid probability.

STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

exp6 s2pul

SAMPLE		SPECIAL	
date	Aug 26 2003	temp	not used
solvent	CDCl3	gain	not used
file	/export/home/~	spin	20
Wang/vnmrsys/data/~		hst	0.008
	TWL-6-H1.fid	pw90	12.000
ACQUISITION		alfa	6.600
sw	6402.6	FLAGS	
at	3.744	il	n
np	47942	in	n
fb	4000	dp	y
bs	16	hs	nn
d1	1.000	PROCESSING	
nt	32	fn	not used
ct	32	DISPLAY	
TRANSMITTER		sp	339.4
tn	H1	wp	2616.4
sfrq	400.160	rfl	787.8
tof	399.9	rfp	0
tpwr	62	rp	-172.5
pw	6.000	lp	-5.8
DECOUPLER		PLOT	
dn	C13	wc	180
dof	0	sc	0
dm	nnn	vs	150
dmm	c	th	3
dpwr	44	nm	cdc ph
dmf	17094		





13C OBSERVE

```
exp6  s2pul

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date   Aug 26 2003  temp      not used
solvent      CDCl3  gain      not used
file /export/home/~ spin            20
Wang/vnmrsys/data/~ hst          0.008
   TWL-6-C13.fid    pw90         8.500
   ACQUISITION      alfa        20.000
sw         25157.2         FLAGS
at           1.199  il               n
np           60346  in               n
fb           14000  dp               y
bs              64  hs              nn
d1           2.000        PROCESSING
nt             864  lb            1.00
ct             704  fn        not used
   TRANSMITTER            DISPLAY
tn             C13  sp           615.2
sfrq       100.631  wp         16727.2
tof         1546.7  rfl         9280.7
tpwr            59  rfp         7747.7
pw           4.250  rp          -139.4
   DECOUPLER        lp          -272.2
dn              H1          PLOT
dof              0  wc             180
dm             yyy  sc               0
dmm              w  vs              50
dpwr            44  th               4
dmf           9662  nm  no  ph
```
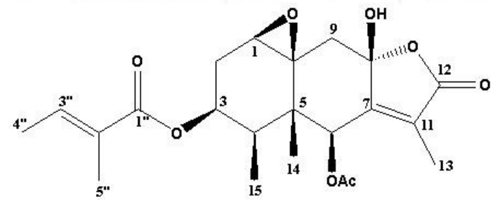
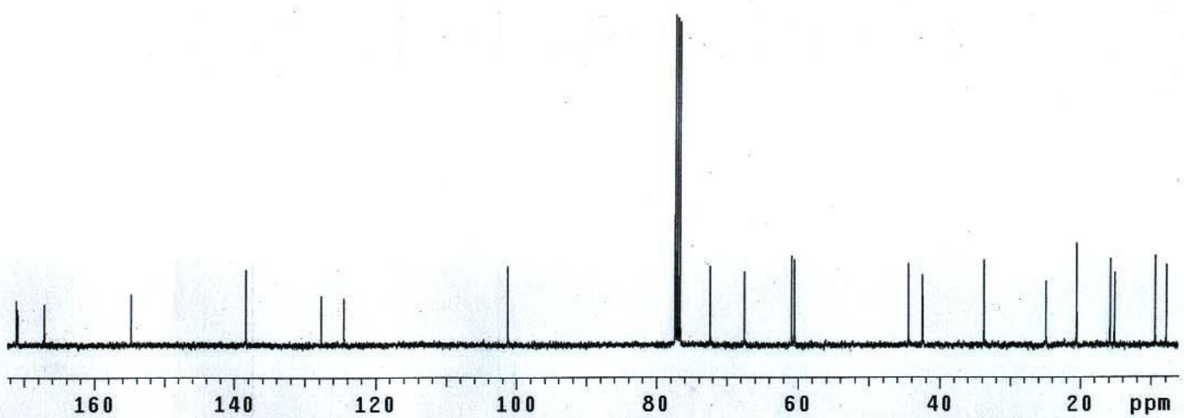
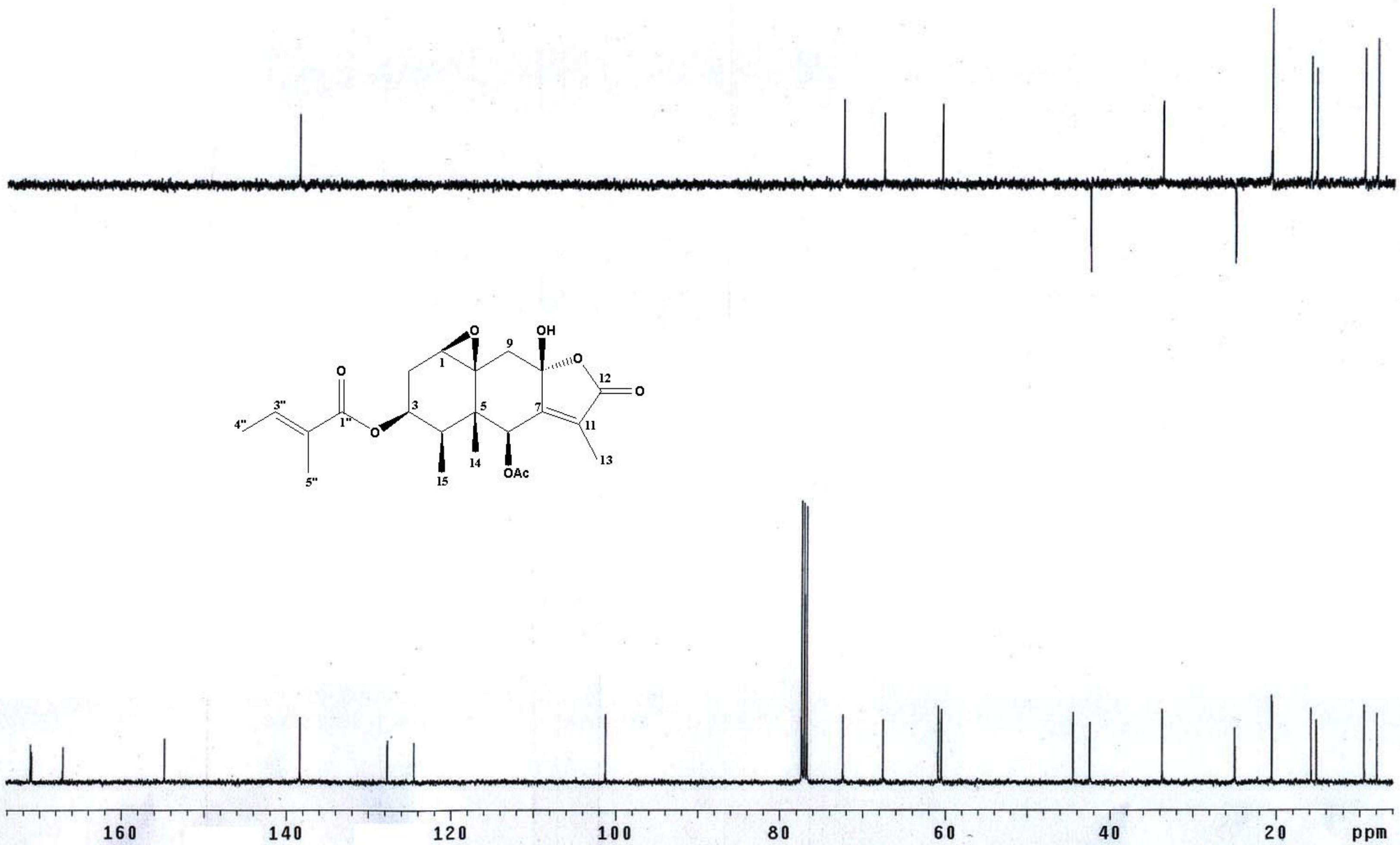






OH
9
1
12
O
3"
4"
1"
3
5
7
11
5"
15
14
OAc
13
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
ppm

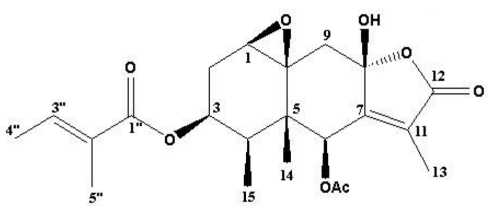
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

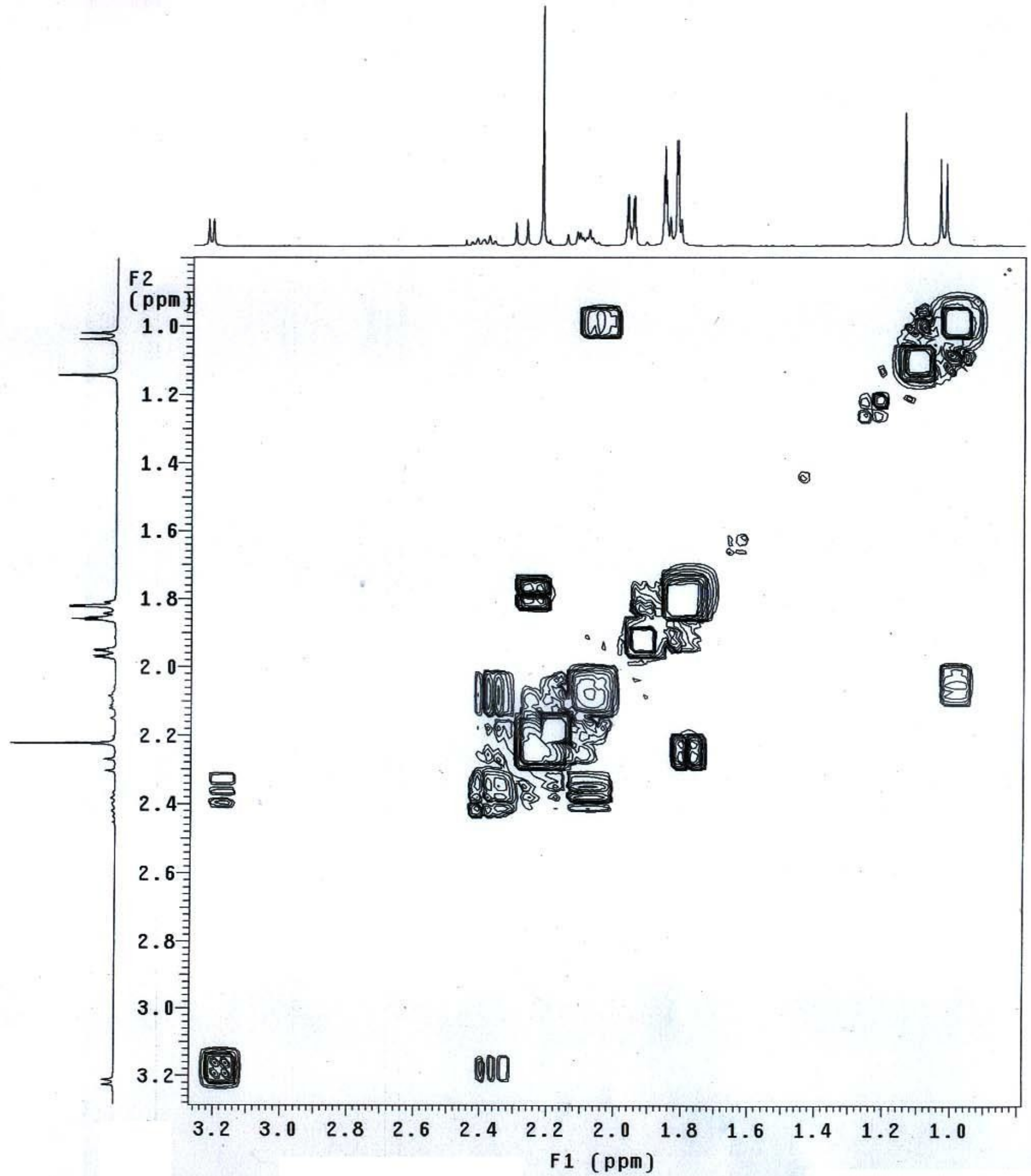
Archive directory: /export/home/Wang/vnmrsys/data
Sample directory:

Pulse Sequence: gCOSY

Solvent: CDCl3
Ambient temperature
File: TWL-6-COSY
INOVA-400 "NMR400"

Relax. delay 1.000 sec
Acq. time 0.160 sec
Width 6402.6 Hz
2D Width 6402.6 Hz
6 repetitions
512 increments
OBSERVE H1, 400.1577340 MHz
DATA PROCESSING
Sq. sine bell 0.080 sec
F1 DATA PROCESSING
Sq. sine bell 0.020 sec
FT size 2048 x 2048
Total time 1 hr, 2 min, 24 sec



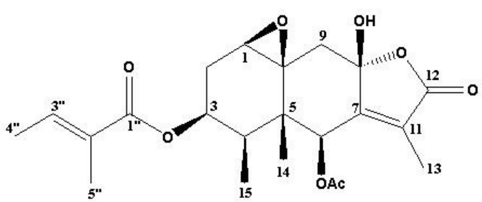


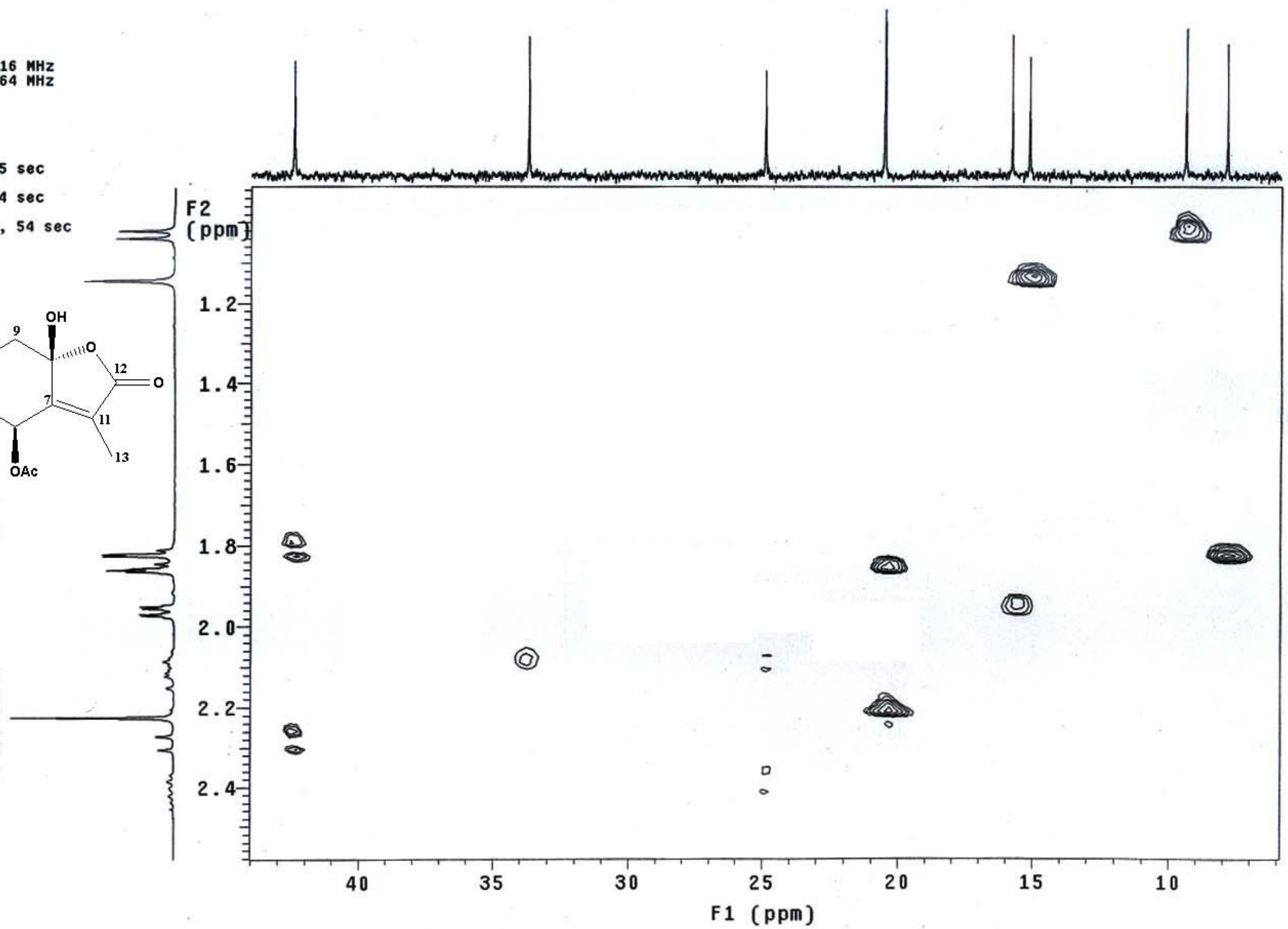
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

Archive directory: /export/home/Wang/vnmrsys/data
Sample directory:

Pulse Sequence: HMQC
Solvent: CDCl3
Ambient temperature
File: TWL-6-HMQC
INOVA-400 "NMR400"

Relax. delay 1.000 sec
Acq. time 0.162 sec
Width 3160.6 Hz
2D Width 25157.2 Hz
16 repetitions
2 x 768 increments
OBSERVE H1, 400.1577216 MHz
DECOUPLE C13, 100.6307864 MHz
Power 44 dB
on during acquisition
off during delay
GARP-1 modulated
DATA PROCESSING
Gauss apodization 0.075 sec
F1 DATA PROCESSING
Gauss apodization 0.014 sec
FT size 1024 x 2048
Total time 8 hr, 15 min, 54 sec





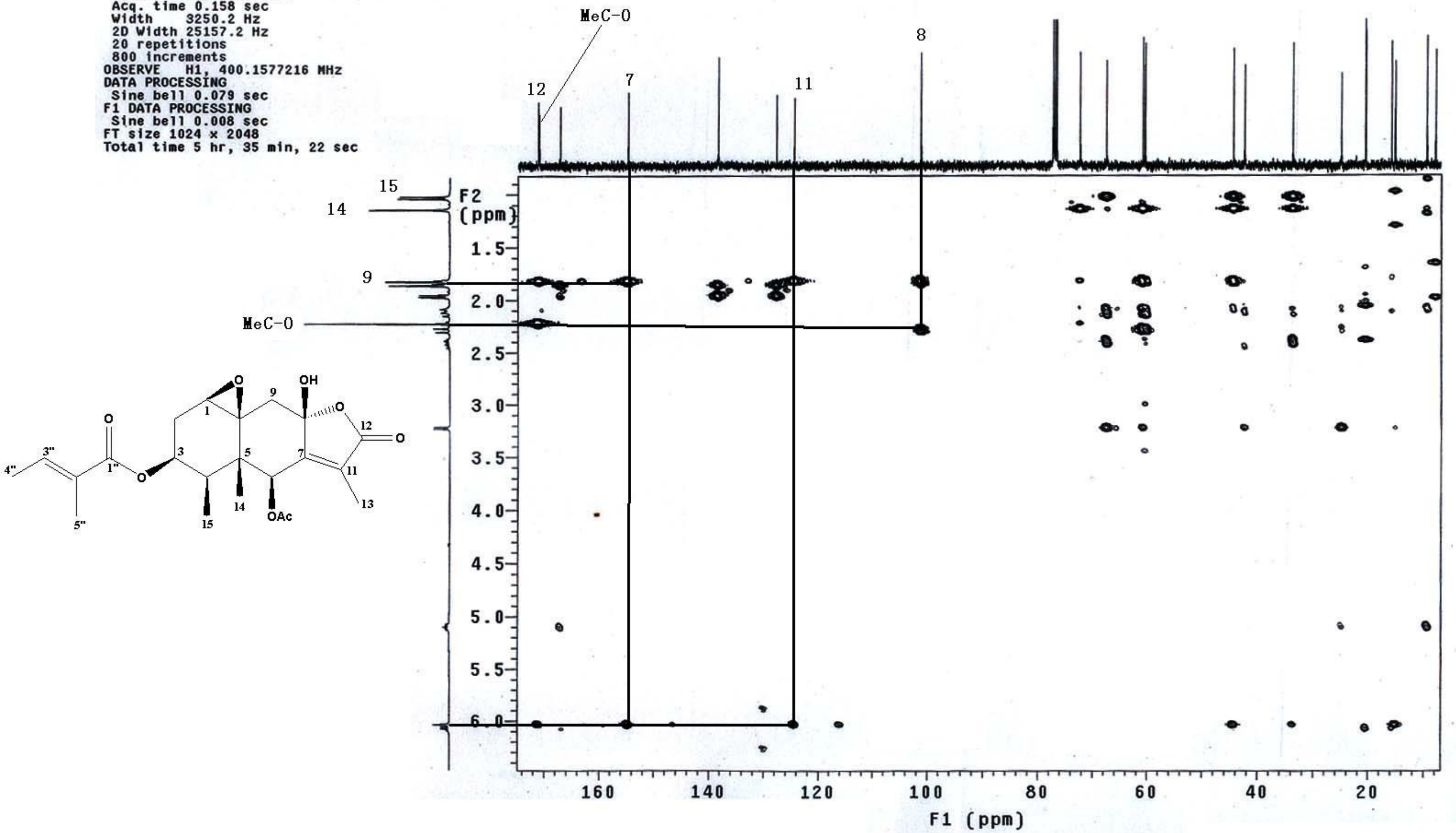
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

Archive directory: /export/home/Wang/vnmrsys/data
Sample directory:

Pulse Sequence: gHMBC

Solvent: CDCl3
Ambient temperature
File: TWL-6-HMBC
INOVA-400 "NMR400"

Relax. delay 1.000 sec
Acq. time 0.158 sec
Width 3250.2 Hz
2D Width 25157.2 Hz
20 repetitions
800 increments
OBSERVE H1, 400.1577216 MHz
DATA PROCESSING
Sine bell 0.079 sec
F1 DATA PROCESSING
Sine bell 0.008 sec
FT size 1024 x 2048
Total time 5 hr, 35 min, 22 sec



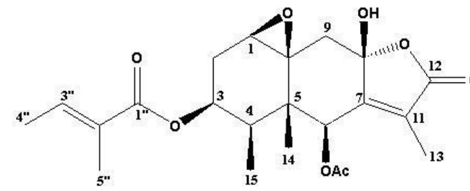
STANDARD 1H OBSERVE

Archive directory: /export/home/Wang/vnmrsys/data
Sample directory:

Pulse Sequence: gHMBC

Solvent: CDCl3
Ambient temperature
File: TWL-6-HMBC
INOVA-400 "NMR400"

Relax. delay 1.000 sec
Acq. time 0.158 sec
Width 3250.2 Hz
2D Width 25157.2 Hz
20 repetitions
800 increments
OBSERVE H1, 400.1577216 MHz
DATA PROCESSING
Sine bell 0.079 sec
F1 DATA PROCESSING
Sine bell 0.008 sec
FT size 1024 x 2048
Total time 5 hr, 35 min, 22 sec



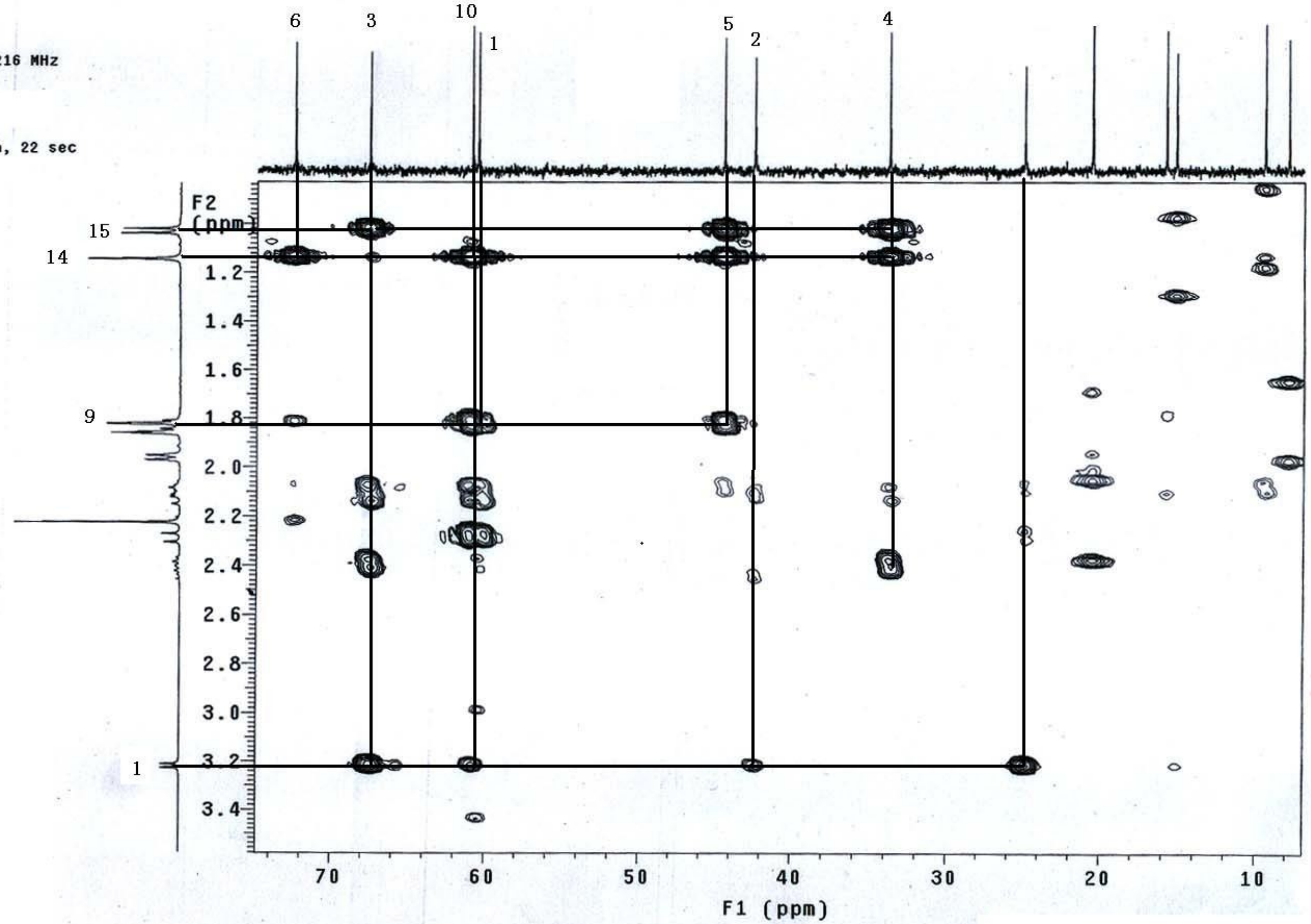


Table 1. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz), ^{13}C NMR(100 Hz), DEPT data of compound **1** (δ, ppm, TMS, $CDCl_3$), ^{1}H and ^{13}C long-range correlations of compound **1** in HMBC.

H	**1** δ_H	C	**1** δ_C	^{1}H-^{13}C long-range correlation (**1**)
1	3.21 (*d*, *J* = 9.6)	1	60.4 CH	H-2, H-9
2	1.84 (*m*), 2.30 (*m*)	2	42.4 CH_2	H-1, H-4
3	5.11 (*ddd*)	3	67.5 CH	H-1, H-2, H-4, H-15
4	2.11 (*m*)	4	33.7 CH	H-2, H-3, H-14, H-15
5	–	5	44.4 C	H-4, H-6, H-14, H-15
6	6.04 (*s*)	6	72.3 CH	H-14
7	–	7	154.8 C	H-6, H-13
8	–	8	101.2 C	H-9, H-13
9	2.38 (*d*, *J* = 13.6), 2.12 (*d*, *J* = 13.6)	9	24.9 CH_2	H-1
10	–	10	60.8 C	H-1, H-4, H-14
11	–	11	124.5 C	H-6, H-13
12	–	12	171.1 C	H-13
13	1.81 (*s*)	13	7.9 CH_3	–
14	1.14 (*s*)	14	15.2 CH_3	H-4, H-6, H-15
15	1.02 (*d*, *J* = 6.8)	15	9.4 CH_3	H-2, H-3, H-14
OAc		OAc		
1'	–	1'	170.9 C	H-2', H-6
2'	2.23 (*s*)	2'	20.6 CH_3	–
OAng		OAng		
1''	–	1''	167.1 C	H-3, H-3'', H-5''
2''	–	2''	127.7 C	H-4'', H-5''
3''	6.08 (*qq*)	3''	138.4 CH	H-4'', H-5''
4''	1.97 (*dq*)	4''	15.8 CH_3	H-3'', H-5''
5''	1.95(*s*)	5''	20.5 CH_3	H-3'', H-4''

data (Table 1) and EI-MS demonstrate it to be an eremophilenolide with a molecular formula $C_{22}H_{28}O_8$.